THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 216

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Stimson Stirs World on Pact

Ottawa Simplifies Standards

Germany Gets Harsh Decrees

President Hoover Laughs Last

Fliers Aim at Stratosphere

Old Autos Now Get No Repose

SECRETARY of State Henry L. Stimson tells the nation and the world by radio that the Briand-Kellogg pact outlawing war represents a new order the United States is determined shall not fail. He shows how the pact was used to mobilize world opinion against the war between Japan and China and introduce the Hoover doctrine of non-recognition of territorial gain. Many capitals react to the address. Tokyo newspapers say the Government is indignant and asks Washington for an explanation. London papers proclaim historic importance of the speech, saying it wipes out the old "freedom of the seas" question, strengthens the League of Nations, and aids positive disarmament. Hereafter, declares Stimson, when two nations make war one or both will be found guilty of outlawry—and treated accordingly.

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference's subcommittee completes a big task in industrial standardization. Machinery and manufacturing specifications of the various Dominions are considered and coördinated. C. LeMaistre, Director of the British Standards Institution, a technical adviser, shows that immense benefits will flow to the countries adopting these identical rules governing goods for export. Saving of waste in materials carried will help both producer and user. Simplification in some lines has been almost unbelievable—one national specification being made to answer where 100 formerly tantalized the trade.

¶ Germany prepares to clap on harsh decrees to halt the violence of political rioting. Chancellor von Papen had appealed to the Fascists to stop the excesses of the Brown Shirts, but excesses continue and the apprehension in foreign countries brings action to a head. Abroad the situation is interpreted as threatening the Government's authority. The decrees are expected to provide capital punishment for incendiarism, bombings, floodings, railway interference and treasonable crimes. The act embarrasses negotiations by the Government with the Fascists—a gesture to give the Hitlerites a Cabinet voice commensurate with their votes. Germany is rocked, but the Government holds firm.

¶ Did Governor Roosevelt plot to "steal the show" on President Hoover? When the Governor set the Mayor Walker hearing for Thursday afternoon politicians charged that he was crowding the Thursday night Hoover notification formalities off the Friday morning front page. The President's diamonds of diction would hardly blaze up like the searing wisecracks of the enmeshed Mayor. But now it transpires that plots go to pot, that no amount of Albany firecrackers can cheat the Washington offering out of its audience. President Hoover is to have an unparalleled radio hookup—is to set a world's record in the number of human beings ever reached by a single voice at one time.

¶ Germany plans a regular airplane service between Berlin and South America. Deutsche Luft-Hansa will bring difficulties within practical bounds by stationing a 6000-ton steamer in mid-ocean between Gambia, Africa, and Natal, Brazil. This "mother ship" will refuel the Dornier-Wal seagoing planes, carrying passengers and mail, and catapult them on their way. After five years, the projectors estimate, the mid-ocean base can be abandoned—five years of air progress bringing planes that can skip from continent to continent with ease.

¶ The world's eyes turn upward to the stratosphere. In attempting to surpass his previous climb to 50,000 feet sealed in an aluminum ball beneath a balloon, Prof. Auguste Piccard is leading a wide attack on mysteries of the upper regions. Germany and France are experimenting with airplanes having rounded metal cabins to withstand rarefied atmosphere and an average temperature of 70 degrees below zero. These will try to establish a bright theory that would revolutionize air travel—that in the rare air of 10 miles up limitations loosen and planes can go 500 miles an hour.

¶ The United States Department of Commerce discovers that American-made automobiles know no boneyard abroad. The bones, transmuted, blossom in new forms. Revivified motors make Chinese sampans scud. Gasoline tanks gather refuse in Peru. The cushion stuffing from a costly car crams the mattress of a poor peasant in France. Tired tires act as boat buffers at European wharves, put shoes on the Roumanian workers, suspenders on the no longer baggy-trousered Turk. Plenty of inner tubes wear out in the sausage-stuffing districts of Italy—but folks who dote on salami will resent all implications.

British Coal Trade Plans Supersalesman

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A COAL Utilization Council has been established here to promote the sale of coal and to find new and better methods of using it.

The council has been established jointly by the Mining Association representing the colliery owners, the distributors and the exporters.

It is proposed to appoint a "super-salesman" to run an intensive campaign throughout the country, particularly in relation to promoting the use of coal in industry.

Disarmament Gains Impetus On Continent

World Alarmed by Type of Weapons Invented in Recent Years

EUROPE AFTER LAUSANNE
Second of Six Articles

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—If it were necessary to argue that the so-called Peace Treaty of Versailles did not bring peace to Europe, we should simply have to point to the fact that Europe remained under arms. Fighting on the battlefield there was none; but the combatants preserved their weapons, believing that they would be called upon to use them again.

It has frequently been repeated that Europe is more heavily armed today than it was on the eve of the World War. But what has not been emphasized in this connection is that Europe has vastly increased its potentialities of war—that the quality of its armaments, as distinct from the quantity, is tremendously superior to that of 1913.

There is indeed scarcely any comparison between the destructiveness of the instruments which have now been amassed and those which were amassed two decades ago. Between 1914 and 1918 there was an unprecedented development of the destructiveness of the weapons of warfare; but since 1918 there has been a far greater development, in geometric ratio, of the power of such weapons.

To give an example: Toward the end of the war Paris was startled when it found itself bombarded by a gun which could fire shells from a distance of 100 kilometers, approximately 60 miles. Such a thing had not been dreamed of. Now it is reported—and the matter arouses little attention—that there is a gun capable of firing shells over a dis-

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

20—How Much Liquor Is Being Consumed Under Prohibition?

NOBODY knows. There are no statistics where there are no records. Since the manufacture and sale of liquor are surreptitious, naturally there are no records. There are all sorts of guesses. The hired spokesmen for the wet organizations make large guesses, called estimates. Mr. Henry Ford states that, on the basis of his own observation and experience, there is not 1 per cent of the drinking that there used to be. Dr. Robert E. Corradini, while statistician for the Alcohol Information Committee, estimated that about 20 per cent as much liquor is drunk as before the World War.

In the absence of convincing statistics, we have to rely upon our own observation; but one individual cannot know many persons or their habits. They whose acquaintances are limited to the cocktail set, think that they see a great deal of drinking; but the cocktail set is a small set. They who live among the masses, as do our settlement workers and the Salvation Army officers, testify that they see much less drinking and drunkenness than formerly.

There is one large fact on which there can be no real difference of opinion. Saloons used to occupy the busiest corners and the most public places. Liquor was lavishly and publicly advertised. The saloon was an efficient agency for pushing the sale of liquor. That is why the liquor interests refused to do away with the saloon. Now liquor is sold in out-of-the-way places. It is not advertised lavishly and publicly as it used to be.

Does anyone really believe that as much liquor can be sold in this way as in the old way? When other merchants give up expensive corners and seek cheap locations in back alleys as means of increasing their profits, we may listen to those who claim that speakeasies and bootleggers can sell as much liquor as the saloons did.

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THINGS PRESENT

How a mother taught a little daughter the lesson of unselfish and loving sharing, and how another aroused in her young son a love of art—two important subjects discussed by our readers in the Parent column, Educational page. And while you are on the page—especially if you like the study of words—read "When to 'Double.'"

There is a chuckle or two in the first of the "Notes From German Cities" on the Editorial page. And many will welcome Serena back in "A Little Leaven."

Is the grass getting thin in spots? Read "A Bit o' Bent for the Lawn" on the Garden page. You will read the letters in "My Garden Hobby," anyway.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will reply to the question: Has not drinking increased among the smart set and their imitators? Are you passing along your Monitor with "Prohibition Facts" marked?

Wednesday you will get the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, the weekly Aviation column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and—oh, yes, that noted squirrel, Mr. Scroggins.

Helene Madison Sets Record In Winning 100-Meter Swim

Miss Den Ouden, Holland, Close Second—Galitzen Wins Olympic Diving Title for Men—West Takes Football—Japan Defeats U. S. in Field Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9—Helene E. Madison, United States, sometimes called "Queen Helene" because of her prowess in swimming, earned that title yesterday when she churned the water of the Olympic swimming stadium to win and establish an Olympic record in the finals of the 100-meter freestyle for women in the feature attraction of the Xth Olympiad. Willemijntje Den Ouden, the chubby little 14-year-old idol of Holland, was second, and Eleanor G. Saville, United States, third.

In the finals of the springboard diving for men the United States made a clean sweep, winning the first three places. The Olympic title went to Michael R. Galitzen, with Harold Smith second and Richard K. Degener third.

Other events that rounded out a full day's program of Olympic activity included a demonstration game of football between the West, composed of players from the University of California, University of Southern California and Stanford University, and the East, represented by Princeton, Yale and Harvard players; the West winning 7 to 6; a semifinal field-hockey match between Japan and the United States, which was won by the Japanese, 9 to 2; two waterpolo contests; the beginning of gymnastic competition; and the continuation of yachting and fencing.

Miss Madison, in winning the 100-meter freestyle, established an Olympic record of 1m. 6.8s. She was off to a splendid start and gained a four-foot advantage over Miss Den Ouden in the first 20 meters. At the turn Miss Den Ouden had cut down Miss Madison's lead to two feet, but on the home stretch Miss Madison, swimming flawlessly, began to increase her lead.

In attempting to overtake her, Miss Den Ouden's stroke became choppy, and her head bobbed unnaturally. She was timed a full second slower than Miss Madison, who was six feet ahead at the finish. Mrs. Saville, who placed third, was followed by Josephine McKim, United States; Neville F. Bult, Australia, and Jennie Maakal, who finished in that order.

An indication of the tremendous improvement during the past four years in women's swimming was illustrated by the fact that all six girls who swam in the final race were timed below the former Olympic record of 1m. 11s., which was made by Albina Osipowich, United States, in 1928.

Galitzen amassed 161.38 points in winning the springboard diving championship. Smith was less than

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CIVILIAN CHIEFS RESIGN IN CHINA, CAUSING CRISIS

Action Brought About by Chang's Refusal to Cease Activities

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9—After an apparent political adjustment yesterday another more intense crisis occurred today when Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang withdrew his resignation and all of the Nanking civilian executives, including Mr. T. V. Soong, vice-president of the Executive Yuan, resigned in protest.

In a remarkably frank statement the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lo Wen-kan declared, "We civilians have become rubber stamps for the militarists, doing what they order. Such conditions are intolerable."

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, refused to return to Nanking or support the movement for ousting Marshal Chang. The widening dissensions lessen the prospect of reorganizing the Nanking Government effectually and there are rumors of an outright military dictatorship under a Chiang Kai-shek-Chang Hsiao-liang alliance.

However, the political situation is so chaotic that accurate forecasts are impossible. Observers believe Marshal Chang's virtual victory in the dispute may increase Sino-Japanese tension in North China.

Gen. Ma Chan-shan is officially reported directing the army in North Manchuria which has been weakened by numerous engagements with the Japanese. The report that he was killed in battle is generally discredited.

Bolivia Is Warned To Lay Down Arms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—In a note, the contents of which is not made public, the United States and the neutral nations of Latin America have called upon Bolivia to lay down its arms in the Gran Chaco boundary dispute with Paraguay by daybreak Wednesday, according to the Department of State here.

Mexico, Cuba, the United States and Colombia met and joined in this latest effort to avert war in the South American jungles. While the Uruguayan representative was not present, it is understood that Uruguay agreed to the message.

CHINESE BLAME GREAT POWERS FOR 'RED' WAVE

Declare Shanghai Siege Caused Definite Swing to Communism

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 9—Imperialistic acts of Japan and other powers are doing more than famine and flood to drive China into the camp of Communism, Chinese spokesmen declared today at the Institute of Politics here.

Since the siege of Shanghai a tangible swing of opinion and support to Communist leaders is in evidence, Prof. Kang Hu-kiang, of McGill University, told a round table on Sino-Japanese relations.

This movement takes little account of the right or wrong of Communism, since Chinese masses know almost nothing of its terms and ideology, Professor Kang explained. Communism simply is thought to offer a change with possible relief from effects of hunger and disorder.

For this reason every action that disrupts normal economic activity tends to increase the dissatisfied and hungry peasants ready to fall in with any party or army that offers the possibility of food, peace and work, Professor Kang added. The siege of Shanghai with its disruption of trade in the Yangtse River Valley, has appreciably strengthened Communist ranks, he reported.

Estimate Communists in Millions

Professor Kang, Mr. George Sokolsky, author of "The Tinderbox of Asia," Gen. Victor A. Yakontoff, former military attaché in China, and other speakers estimated present Chinese under Communist influence at from 30,000,000 to 70,000,000.

Areas in which this influence is most marked were described by Dr. T. Z. Koo, vice-chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, as the "border of no-man's-lands" between provinces. Throughout Chinese history these strips have been seats of a shifting, radical population, that crosses into another province when one becomes uncomfortable.

Communism is strongest in strips between the southern provinces of Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwantung and

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EMPIRE TRADE PARLEY NEARS CRUCIAL POINT

Britain Requires Textile Benefits to Justify Taxes on Food

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 9—Canada and the United Kingdom, upon whom the fate of the Imperial Economic Conference now seems to depend, are fast approaching the crucial point of their negotiations.

From a British official it is learned that there are two main stumbling blocks to agreement—textiles and boots and shoes. Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, is understood to have granted concessions on iron and steel, and also on coal, but is insistent on diversion of British imports from Russia and preferences on agricultural products.

It was pointed out by an overseas observer that Britain simply had to have concessions on textiles, in order to justify its food taxes. Several British delegates said that the United Kingdom delegation had agreed that food taxes were inevitable in order to give the Dominion preferences, but could only be justified in Great Britain if the United Kingdom delegation could take back concessions on textiles and other commodities.

"Free-trade Lancashire is the most stubborn opponent of food taxes," the Monitor correspondent was told. "The only way to pacify Lancashire is to give it entry into the Canadian textile market. Yorkshire is only a little less adamant than Lancashire on the food tax question, so the British must take back something on woolens for Yorkshire. Boots and shoes affect the Northhampton and other districts. It is simply Mr. Bennett's own quid pro quo policy."

The British negotiations on preferences are said to have eliminated the quota phase. The 1930 conference went very strong on quotas as a solution of the preferential problem. The quota idea has fallen by the way by reason of the United Kingdom's willingness to impose the necessary tariffs on food stuffs. Mr. Bennett at his press conference said Canada desired a wheat preference.

The British have specifically agreed to the fundamental of a tariff on wheat entering Great Britain, but with Empire wheat exempt. Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom will take the chief part in discussing just what percentage or specific rate of duty will give what

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Mexico City Asks School Facilities For All Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—There are 25,000 children in Mexico City who are not receiving education due to the lack of public schools in the city, according to the National Confederation of Magistrates, which has petitioned the federal district division of the Department of Public Education to provide for these children in next year's budget.

The appeal, which is now receiving the attention of the Department of Public Education officials, further states that to provide proper facilities for those neglected children the educational budget for the city should be increased 3,000,000 pesos. The estimate includes: the rent of new school rooms, 700 teachers, 140 "educators," 9 inspectors and 82 directors.

The estimated individual salary of the teachers, or "profesores," was placed at 6 pesos a day, while the educators, or "educadores," are to receive a daily salary of 4 pesos, 80 centavos. (A peso is about 50 cents.) A distinction is drawn between these two categories, as the duties of the "profesores" are technical in nature, being confined to giving lectures and hearing the pupils recite their lessons. On the other hand, the "educador," more often than not, lives on the school premises and serves in an executive or administrative capacity.

Worn-Out Motors Escape Junk-Pile In Many Lands for Other Careers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The American automobile in foreign countries instead of being relegated to a junk pile when it ends its transport career, as usually befalls its stay-at-home brother, continues its usefulness in various other directions as records at the Department of Commerce disclose.

One would scarcely recognize the motor propelling a Chinese sampan as the same that left a Detroit factory in a shiny new automobile, nor would it occur to one that the Peruvian street cleaner's refuse can was once the gasoline tank, nor would one guess that the mattress filling of a French workingman's home once reposed behind broadcloth upholstery of a motorcar.

The dissected parts of automobiles have become commodities of no small importance in world markets, according to reports of commercial attachés. Many of them serve for years contributing to human welfare and industry.

In the Canadian forests one is likely to come upon a dismantled engine aiding in the operation of a small sawmill. From across the Pacific comes word that the motors are used to operate small Chinese boats.

The use of old inner tubes as aid to bathers is not confined to the United States. Their appearance at practically all watering places in both hemispheres is reported. Old tires are used widely as buffers on wharves. Many of them find their way back to the South Sea whence the raw rubber that went into them first set sail for the United States.

Old tires may come to light again in the form of footwear for peasants of various nations. In view of the dearness of leather, it is reported to the department that Roumanian peasants are making sandals out of old tires. In Turkey, inner tubes are used in repairing galoshes and snowshoes. In France the tubes bob up in the form of water wings, suspenders and elastic bands.

Portuguese shepherds are reported wearing old inner tubes to protect their arms and sometimes their legs. Country fairs in the north of Portugal often include a stand which sells old tubes for this purpose. In England a special process turns used tubes into doormats.

Gasoline containers are found used in various parts of the world as refuse cans, portable ovens, roofs of huts, olive oil containers, and cooking pans.

The bodies of sedans or buses serve as bungalows for Roumanian gypsies and are also used for sheds at bathing beaches.

Reich Decree Against Rioting Hastened by Anxiety Abroad

Fascist Press Carries Vehement Attacks on Jews and Marxists—Hitler's Reported Ambition to Hold Chancellorship Questioned

By CHARLES E. GRATKE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 9—Spurred by foreign apprehension over political rioting, the von Papen Government announced it will issue tonight or tomorrow decrees which it has been withholding the last week in the apparently vain hope that the Fascists would be able to halt the excesses of members of their politico-military army.

Although the situation has not justified some of the alarmists' reports, the absence of immediate and strong action by the Government has prompted disturbances which have continued in isolated instances. The fact that foreign nations view the situation as a threat to the authority of the German Government unquestionably weighed considerably in the Cabinet's action.

It is understood that President von Hindenburg will sign an emergency decree providing capital punishment for rioting, incendiarism, bombings, floodings, interfering with railroad operations and treasonable crimes. Special courts to deal with offenders are to be established as needed, probably immediately in East Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Brandenburg and other sections where the outbreaks have been worst. For the time being no such courts are anticipated in South Germany. There is to be no appeal from the decisions of these courts other than a rehearing in the same court and possible clemency from the State Prime Minister.

The decrees are preceded by official pronouncements demanding a halt on acts of political terror and declaring the Chancellor believes the situation requires "brutal application of the power of the state." Such strong expressions are said in Wilhelmstrasse to be unprecedented.

Much of the criticism concerning the Government's refusal to act sooner to halt outbreaks which have followed the Reichstag election has been based upon indications that the Cabinet did not want to disturb political negotiations by offending the Facists whose Brown Shirt Army has been playing a leading rôle in the disturbances. Although claiming the Brown Shirts acted in self-defense against the Communists, the Facist press has been containing such violent attacks upon Jews and Marxists that even papers of Nationalist coloring are joining with the Moderate and Left press in decrying this incitement of violence.

Meanwhile negotiations are progressing between the von Papen-von

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HOOVER TALKS OVER DRY ISSUE WITH LEADERS

Discusses Stand He Will Announce in Speech of Acceptance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Dry leaders have been in consultation with Mr. Hoover on his acceptance speech, Thursday, and spent the week-end with him at the Rapidan camp. The final draft of the speech has not been written, and while the tentative prohibition statement may still be revised, enough has occurred to make organized dry circles here believe that the final draft will be acceptable to their point of view.

Prohibition will be the phase most eagerly listened to by the unseen radio audience and the nation. Without a question, enough people will hear Mr. Hoover's words to decide the election. It is Mr. Hoover's first statement on prohibition since he sent the Wickersham Commission report to Congress a year and a half ago. Since then much has occurred in the dry controversy. Mr. Hoover's own hand has been most clearly revealed in writing the dry plank at Chicago. By long-distance telephone, Mr. Hoover directed the contest which prevented a repeal plank being written into the platform then.

Now, Mr. Hoover is expected to expound, and to defend, the Republican plank—to point out the constitutional right of the people to vote to change the Constitution if they so desire.

He is expected to renew his pledge against the return of the saloon, and assert that the Democrats offer no safeguard against the return of the saloon.

He will, it is thought, state the determination of the Republicans to safeguard the rights of the dry states if and when resubmission is accepted. He is thought likely also to point out that the brief repeal plank of the Democrats offers inadequate safeguards for dry states, if the matter is thrown back wholly on the 48 separate sovereignties.

Three men who have been identified with dry forces for years have been in consultation with Mr. Hoover recently: Mr. James R. Garfield, chairman of the platform committee at the national convention; Mr. E. A. Van Valkenberg, former Philadelphia newspaper editor, and Col. Raymond Robins of Chicago.

Word that Mr. Coolidge would take part in the campaign gave a new hope to Republicans while the spurt in stock values added to their confidence. As to the latter, executives would prefer a few more signs of real business recovery to the historical up-swing to the market, which many believe will have to be discounted shortly. Revived business confidence, however, is noted on all hands and is interpreted as aiding the Republicans.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the former President, will probably be here Thursday as a guest of the Hoovers. She will occupy a prominent place on the platform and her presence is counted upon to do much to dissipate the idea that still seems to prevail in some quarters that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee, is a son of the late "T. R."

21,000 G. O. P. Gatherings To Hear Hoover Speech

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—President Hoover's notification address Thursday will be heard, by radio at 21,000 Republican meetings, in 32 states, it was announced today at Republican national headquarters here.

The first word of this big Republican radio audience to come from national headquarters was given yesterday by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

SEAS FREEDOM RIFT CLOSED BY STIMSON STAND

Neutral Position Shown to Be Changed With War Outlawed

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 9—Mr. Henry L. Stimson's speech before the Council of Foreign Relations in New York is extensively reported in important European newspapers today and is regarded as a pronouncement of historic importance.

This carefully prepared address of the American Secretary of State is recognized as nothing less than a state document addressed to the entire world, declaring America's strong intention to make the Briand-Kellogg Pact "an effective, living reality." Its significance to Europe can be summarized as follows:

It eliminates openly, formally and completely that straw enemy of Anglo-American relations, freedom of the seas.

It greatly strengthens the position of the League of Nations for its forthcoming decision on the Lytton Commission report which will assess responsibility for fighting in the Far East.

It increases the prospects of positive decisions on disarmament.

It provides for unaggressive nations, in the words of The Times, "a greater degree of security."

Adds to Reputation

Finally, it is regarded here as adding notably to Mr. Stimson's reputation as a world statesman.

Through the foresight of the State Department, the full text of Mr. Stimson's address is today in the hands of every European newspaper and foreign office, having been distributed by American embassies abroad, and it is certain that the deeper consequences of this speech will be apparent upon closer reading.

So far, for example, the English press has not realized that this pronouncement wipes out the very basis on which that old contentious dispute between the United States and Great Britain over freedom of the seas rested.

This dispute was based upon the doctrine of neutrality—the assumed right of neutrals to carry on intercourse with warring nations. The doctrine of neutrality, as Mr. Stimson pointed out, was predicated upon the duty of neutrals to maintain impartiality between belligerents. But Mr. Stimson significantly points out that this duty of impartiality has gone with renunciation of war under the Kellogg pact.

Times Agrees

War, now declared illegal throughout the entire world, is in Mr. Stimson's well-weighed words, "no longer to be the source and subject of rights, and no longer the principle around which the duties, conduct and rights of nations revolve."

In a word, freedom of the seas in time of war is for America and Britain no longer a right to be separately pursued in the interests of private trade, but a duty to be commonly maintained in the interests of world peace.

The Times, devoting its leading editorial to Mr. Stimson's speech, cordially welcomes the American Secretary's assurance that the Kellogg treaty "necessarily carried with it the implication of consultation." In view of this interpretation The Times agrees with Mr. Stimson that the treaty can be made "an effective, living reality."

There are, of course, occasional criticisms of the address. One European diplomat in London privately deplored that Mr. Stimson apparently opposed taking international sanctions against a violator of the Kellogg treaty, and said he thought it a strange omission that the speech should contain no reference to the immediate problems of disarmament, prevailing Sino-Japanese relations, and war debts.

HOOVER PEACE ACT HELD SIGN OF LEADERSHIP

Stimson Calls Consultative Move Under Briand Pact 'Great' Policy

SECRETARY DEFENDS PEACE INSTRUMENT

Pronouncement on American Foreign Stand Held Vital in Britain

Mr. Henry L. Stimson's pronouncement concerning the Briand-Kellogg pact, taken in the United States as a citation of President Hoover's effective guidance, is regarded in London as having eliminated the "freedom of the seas" issue as a stumblingblock in Anglo-American relations, and as having strengthened the League of Nations' position in the Far East dispute. The Tokyo Government, however, is reported as "indignant" over the references to Japan's aggression in Manchuria, though such outcries are considered intended for serious consumption in Japan only. Little direct comment is heard from Paris, though regret is expressed over the omission of any consideration of debts.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—One of "the great and permanent policies" of United States foreign relations was enunciated by the Hoover Administration when it got the major powers to agree to consultative action in applying the Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact, according to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. This agreement to consult has in turn, he said, led to the policy of nonrecognition of the fruits of conquest obtained in violation of the pact.

Agreement among the major powers to consult in the event of differences among the signatories to the treaty was first obtained in 1929, Mr. Stimson pointed out, when the armed forces of Russia had invaded Manchuria during the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Its latest application also was in Manchuria—"the most difficult portion of the world in which this challenge to the treaty could have occurred"—and came during the Sino-Japanese clash.

Speaking before the Council on Foreign Relations here last night, Mr. Stimson defended the Hoover Administration's diplomacy toward Japan and hit back at critics who have asserted that the policy is an individual pledge, the violation of which need not concern other parties. He was introduced by Mr. John W. Davis, president of the council.

Twofold interest attaches to Mr. Stimson's speech. It was his first public declaration after 18 months of silence on foreign affairs, and, secondly, because it was delivered before the same body before which Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, when Secretary of State, launched the original proposal which led to the Pact of Paris. Mr. Stimson thus followed precedent in coming to New York for his pronouncement concerning the more recent developments in the policy of this Government in upholding world peace.

Purpose Made Clear

"The language of the Briand-Kellogg treaty and the contemporaneous statements of its founders make its purpose clear," Mr. Stimson said. "Some of its critics have asserted that the pact was really not a treaty at all; that it was not intended to confer rights and liabilities; that it was a mere group of unilateral statements made by the signatories, declaring a pious purpose on the part of each, of which purpose the signatory was to be the sole judge and executor, and for a violation of which no other signatory would call him to account."

Mr. Stimson held that if such an interpretation were correct, it would reduce the pact to a mere gesture.

"If its promises conferred no rights as between the members of the community of signatories, it would be a sham," he declared. "It would be worse than a nullity, for its failure would carry down the faith of the world in other efforts for peace.

"But such critics are wrong. There is nothing in the language of the pact nor in its contemporaneous history to justify such an interpretation. On its face it is a treaty containing definite promises. In its preamble it expressly refers to the 'benefits furnished by this treaty,' and states that any signatory power violating its promise shall be denied those benefits."

Mr. Stimson traced the development of the Briand-Kellogg Pact from its inception, stressing that it was the outgrowth of changed public opinion throughout the world regarding war. This changed opinion, reflected in the League of Nations covenant and the Pact of Paris, is so revolutionary that it is not surprising that the progress toward world peace has outstripped the landmarks and orientation of many observers, he said.

Signalize Revolution

"The treaties signalize a revolution in human thought," he continued, "but they are not the result of impulse or thoughtless sentiment. At bottom they are the outgrowth of necessity, the product of a consciousness that unless some such step were taken, modern civilization would be doomed. Under its present organization, the world simply could not go on recognizing war, with its constantly growing

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

WALKER SEEKS RIGHT TO QUIZ JUDGE SEABURY

Mayor Says He Should Have Right to Cross-Examination

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 — What is tantamount to a plea that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt constitute himself a court of original jurisdiction and accord an extended trial to Mayor James J. Walker on the charges that were the outgrowth of the joint legislative inquiry into the New York City Tammany mayoralty is in the hands of Governor Roosevelt today. It was contained in a four-page sur-rebuttal by the Mayor which was delivered at the Executive Mansion in Albany last night.

The Mayor in his sur-rebuttal indicates that he will insist on his constitutional rights to question Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel for the legislative inquiry body, upon whose transcript of testimony adduced during the investigation the charges against the Mayor by the city affairs committee were based.

The Mayor devotes the major part of his final written disclaimer to Judge Seabury. He charges that Judge Seabury adopted a "vicious formula" in his original transcript and analysis and that he "projected a suspicion or innuendo, formulating a conclusion thereon, ignoring facts which refute the conclusion, and, finally, drawing inferences by rejecting the only pertinent proof."

He charges that Judge Seabury "even attempts to assume the rôle of judge and jury" and that, instead of the inquiry having been a fair trial, it was "a one-sided inquisition."

That the Governor will permit Mayor Walker to conduct a cross-examination of witnesses at the Albany hearing on Thursday is doubted in legal and political quarters here. Instead it is expected that he will follow the same procedure as in the case of Sheriff Thomas M. Farley, in which the questioning was done by the Governor himself. Sheriff Farley, it will be recalled, was removed from office on his failure to explain his large bank accounts to the Governor's satisfaction.

Talking to newspaper reporters at the City Hall last night, the Mayor again indicated that he would urge the Governor to allow him to question his accusers.

"I am charged with something," he said. "Like an ordinary American citizen I want to hear it. I want the opportunity to cross-examine the man who charges me with it. There is no reason why I should be treated differently than any other citizen."

Simultaneously with the publication of the Mayor's surrebuttal, a statement by Mr. John F. Hylan, Mr. Walker's predecessor in the mayoralty, was made public in which he called on Mayor Walker to resign "as a sacrifice to his party" and as a protest against "the unfairness and injustice" of being forced to defend himself "in an atmosphere that is bound to be political."

"The important question," as Mr. Hylan sees it, is "not whether Mayor Walker is guilty or not guilty," but "whether justice can be prostituted to the extent of forcing a public official of the rank of mayor of the City of New York—a place accepted by many to be third only to the Presidency—during a time when it would seem that the fairness of the proceeding must inevitably be clouded."

Gov. Roosevelt Accused Of Poor Sportsmanship

ALGONA, Iowa, Aug. 9 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York was charged yesterday by Senator L. J. Dickinson (R.) of Iowa, keynote speaker at the Republican national convention, with attempting to divert attention from President Hoover's speech of acceptance by holding a hearing on charges brought against Mayor James J. Walker of New York next Thursday, the day scheduled for the acceptance.

In a telegram to Governor Roosevelt he said: "Your evident lack of sportsmanship and sense of fair play calls for no comment."

Move to Recover McKnight Stock

A move by Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, to recover 400 shares of stock in the Wellman company, listed in the name of Mrs. Frances M. McKnight, was started in the Medford Trust Company case yesterday, when Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, counsel for the bank commissioner, filed a petition in the Supreme Court to amend the original bill in equity by adding Mrs. McKnight and the Wellman Company to the list of defendants in the case.

The bank commissioner believes that these 400 shares actually belong to Mr. Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed bank. An order restraining Mr. and Mrs. McKnight from transferring the stock, and preventing the Wellman Company from transferring the stock on its books was issued by the court pending a hearing on the matter.

Mrs. McKnight yesterday testified that she borrowed $157,272 from the Medford Trust Company to play the stock market. In reply to Mr. Bushnell's query, she said that she had been warned that her collateral would not cover the loans. Evidence shows that she has paid back $237J to the bank.

Motion Pictures

"Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein"

Miss Clara Shear, lyric soprano, formerly of the Chicago Opera Company, sang to the Fine Arts Theater audience last evening, in conjunction with the Boston première of "Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein," new German screen operetta.

"The Inn at the Rhine" is light summer entertainment of the heavy Teutonic variety. The pleasures of the inn's patrons were evidently shared by the patrons of the theater, who intermittently laughed their response to the robust antics of the actors. The company gives a continuous performance of eating and drinking. A festive board groans with meat and drink in every scene that isn't a kitchen where food is preparing, so that at the end of the picture one feels one must have gone several pounds overweight. Thus one finds more gusto than finesse and a lack of the more ethereal qualities.

Fräulein Käthe Dorsch, a newcomer to Boston, but known in Germany, displays a certain individual charm as Anne Marie, the Innkeeper. Fräulein Ida Wüst is an impressive character actress, seen here before. For the ingénues, Fräulein Marie Elsner makes a pretty Tilly, and another pretty young woman who plays an obscure waitress with a few lines, has been seen here before as a principal. Her name is not given in the cast.

The tenor, Herr Hanz Bollman, has a pleasingly recorded voice. The secondary hero is Herr Fritz Schulz. Herr Oskar Sabo as Tilly's father wears the comedic air and seems to have packed a hit in every line. Here, we confess, he who has little or no German misses the detail. A synopsis in the program and an occasional full page screen statement in English of what is going on, help to make understandable, if not entirely comprehensible, the rather futile plot.

The direction is by Herr Georg Jacoby and the music by Herr Michael Krausz, and in this production at least, neither gentleman has soared to extraordinary heights.

M. L.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30. Program as follows:

Lucia di Lammermoor (Opera Fantasie) ..... Donizetti

David of the White Rock ..... Old Welsh Folksong

Caprice Viennois ..... Fritz Kreisler

Gavotte ..... Bach

Sixth Sonate ..... Nicolai

Nani ..... Pergolese

O Lord! Correct Me, from "Rinaldo" ..... Handel

Lisette (Eighteenth Century) ..... Bergerette

Musical Moments, Op. 94, No. 3 ..... Schubert

Mon coeur s' ouvre a ta voix, from "Samson and Dalila" ..... Saint-Saens

Emerson College of Oratory: Recital of verse speaking, direction of Miss Hope James, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

47 Club: Discussion on "Why the Drama?" with prominent speakers, benefit Radcliffe Student Loan Fund, Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Films

Fine Arts—"Die Lindenwirtin vom Rhein." Continuous 1 to 11.

Paramount and Uptown—"Congorilla."

RKO Keith's—"American Madness."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Anchors Aweigh," 3; museum league games and activities all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily from 9 to 5, Sundays from 1:30 to 5.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, entertainment program by Eddie Welch and his orchestra, with soloists, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Engravings by Stefano della Bella.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings by Louis Icart. Through Aug. 20.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

AGENT CLIMBS PEAK DESPITE HANDICAP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 9 —Ascent of Mt. Washington on foot has been added to the accomplishments of Mr. R. E. Welch, one-legged station agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Northumberland. Despite his physical handicap, Mr. Welch made the ascent Saturday in 4 hours and 15 minutes, only 15 minutes slower than the average time.

Mr. Welch started his climb at 6:45 a. m. The ascent was made by way of the trackside of the cog-wheel railway, and the descent by the carriage road. Mr. Welch has learned to swim, ride a bicycle and skate.

HAT MAKERS ON FULL TIME IN CONNECTICUT

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—Officials of the Hat Corporation of America announced yesterday the company was operating on a full time schedule with 1200 employees and that capacity production may be reached within a short time.

Mr. John Cavanagh, president, said enough orders are on hand to keep the present working force busy until Oct. 1.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly local showers Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds over south portion and west and southwest winds over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	86	Montreal	66	80
Bismarck	58	88	Nantucket	72	84
Boston	72	82	New Orleans	76	90
Buffalo	64	76	New York	70	88
Calgary	50	86	Norfolk, Va.	82	86
Charleston	80	88	North Platte	82	94
Chicago	66	82	Philadelphia	76	86
Cincinnati	68	84	Phoenix,Ariz.	80	106
Denver	64	92	Pittsburgh	66	84
Eastport, Me.	58	66	Portland, Me.	70	80
Hatteras	80	86	Raleigh	76	..
Honolulu,T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	68	88
7 p.m. Aug.8	76	..	St. Paul	68	84
Helena, Mont.	58	92	Salt Lake City	75	96
Huron, S. D.	64	90	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville	78	88	SantaFe,N.M.	56	80
Kansas City	70	88	Seattle	56	62
Key West	86	92	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	62	78	Washington	72	90
Memphis	74	88	Wichita, Kan.	62	88
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Williston,N.D.	62	88

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 9.
B—Maximum Aug. 8.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday 5:34 p. m., Wednesday 6:11 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.9 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

Taking the Profit Out of War

We will recognize no territory obtained through occupation or conquest by force of arms.
SIGNED UNITED STATES AND TWENTY ONE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
CHACO DISPUTE

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 Toe Ticklers Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Royal String Ensemble; soloist.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Pierino Di Biasio, violinist.
8:00 NBC, "Brigade Exchange," sketch.
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 Gil Hamlin, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; male trio; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Caesare Sodero's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Annual Christy Walsh Dinner.
12:00 NBC, Olympic Games Resumé.

WEEI, Boston (550kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—William G. Collins, baritone.
5:15 Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 Birkenholz Orchestra.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 Phil Ballman, pianist.
7:15 Rees and White, harmony.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 Jenny Concert Band.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical Brevities.
6:30 Big Brother's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
7:15 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrien O'Brien, soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
9:00 CBS, "Jay C. Flippen-cies"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery story.
10:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Musical Comedy Memories."
6:00 CBS, Berren's Orchestra; soloist.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, American Legion National Trade Revival Campaign.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth Travis Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (929kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book Review.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.

WEEI

6:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—First game, Braves-Pittsburgh, Fred Hoey reporting.
3:12 p. m.—Studio announcements.
3:30 p. m.—Second game, Braves - Pittsburgh.

M. I. T. SCHOLARSHIPS WON BY 15 BOYS

Five graduates of the Boston Public Latin School were among the 15 students who received competitive freshmen scholarships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to an announcement made yesterday. The awards were made on the basis of high quality entrance examination records.

Those who received scholarships were: John A. Bartol, Frank R. Berman, Richard U Bryant, Walter J. Lane, and Haskell Norman, all of Boston Public Latin School; Norman G. Bull, Washington, D. C.; Sidney Cornell Jr., Thayer Academy; Warren V. Eaton Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Harold W. George, Plains, Penna.; David J. Gildea Jr., Plainfield, N. J.; Martin A. Gilman, Hartford, Conn.; Max Saslaw, Malden High School; Louis C. Smith Jr., Larchmont, N. Y.; James C. Turnbull, Hartford, Conn., and Milner W. Wallace, Phillips Exeter Academy.

Federal Advertising Service Recognized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Promotion of Lt. Col. William H. Rankin, chief executive of the Selective Service Advertising Group, to the rank of Colonel has been made here by direction of President Hoover and by order of the Secretary of War.

This step is directly due, it is said, to the splendid work of the advertising group and in recognition by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses of the fact that this group is worthy of having at its head an officer of the rank of Colonel. Since its organization in 1931, the Selective Service Advertising Group has been working constantly in formulating plans under which in case of emergency there will be instant mobilization of the nation's man power.

The work already accomplished has resulted in recognition by the Government of the value of advertising and advertising men in peace times as well as in time of any emergency. Colonel Rankin was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1931 for his work in planning and organizing the advertising and promotion of the selective service registration of Sept. 17, 1917. Through the use of volunteer advertising and publicity at that time more than 13,400,000 men were induced to register in a single day. This was considered one of the outstanding accomplishments of advertising men during the World War.

Three More Towns Reduce Tax Rates

Reductions in their tax rates for 1932 have been announced in three more Massachusetts towns.

Residents of Belmont have been notified of a decrease of $2 from last year, making a rate of $25 per $1000. Assessors at Uxbridge have announced a cut of $3, making the rate $29.40, as against $32.40 last year. Dennis has announced its tax rate of $29.60, a drop of $1.20 from the previous year.

Newburyport has increased its rate to $41.60; a jump of $9.60 over the 1931 rate. This is said to be the highest in the history of the city and is laid to extraordinary expenses in welfare divisions and to the necessity of paying a $40,000 bond issue of last year. In Medford, the rate was increased $6.40 to $37.20. This was due, officials said, to heavy drains of welfare relief on the city's treasury.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

ALAMEDA, Calif.—Upon the dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at the corner of Central Avenue and Walnut Street, this city, the Oakland Tribune published an article describing the church and briefly relating its history. The item read in part:

"The church edifice is of reinforced concrete, in adapted classical Greek style of architecture. Broad steps lead up to the porch, which is supported by six fluted columns. A spacious foyer leads into the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 600. The auditorium is decorated in old rose, blue, gray and ivory, warmed and softened by the amber light from the windows. A commodious reading room is situated in a wing to the left. The Sunday School room and officers' rooms occupy the rear of the building.

"Christian Science services in Alameda were first held in a private home in 1897. As attendance grew, services were held successively in Linderman Hall, Tucker Hall, Woodman Hall, Adelphian Auditorium and the Unitarian Church. In 1907 the site of the present church edifice was purchased. In November, 1920, ground was broken and six months later the corner stone was laid. The building was completed early in 1922 and opening services were held in February of that year."

The structure represents an investment of $119,000.

HIGHWAY FATALITIES DROP, RYAN REPORTS

Sharp reduction in motor fatalities in Massachusetts was reported for last week by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Moter Vehicles. Ten motor fatalities were recorded as compared with 14 in the previous week and 18 in the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Ryan warned against high speed and boys riding bicycles close beside trucks. A total of 126 persons were convicted of operating while under the influence of liquor, 43 more than in the preceding week. Suspended or revoked licenses and registrations totaled 1678, 43 more than in the week before and 516 more than in the corresponding week last year.

New Relief Bureau Goes Into Action

Formation of a new Bureau of Investigation of Public Aid, composed of 11 officers of the Boston Police Department, ranging from captain to patrolmen, was announced last night in an order issued by Mr. Michael H. Crowley, Superintendent of Police. The bureau will start work today.

Under the new system which has been developed for the investigation of all cases of persons receiving city aid, route patrolmen will visit applicants and file reports with the bureau, who will investigate whether any fraud is being perpetrated by those receiving aid.

The City Council yesterday refused to appropriate additional funds for the upkeep of the Boston Municipal Employment Bureau. The action of the council, according to Mr. John J. Shields, director of the bureau, was not an effort to save money but arises from inharmony between the council and the board.

VILLA MICHEL NAMED

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9 (AP)—Señor Primo Villa Michel yesterday was appointed Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Ortiz Rubio, succeeding Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, who recently was transferred to the War Department.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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CAMBRIDGE, CAMBS.
Open 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.
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AMERICAN DISHES
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LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
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The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
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Real Scotch teas with home-made scones and cakes.
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Sundays 3 to 7
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Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
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in combination with
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—GERMANY—ELBING O/PR.—
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"SPEISEHAUS STADTHOFSTRASSE"
Inh. Bruno Dawerdt. Telef. 2771
Stehle meine erstkl. eingerichteten Räume u. Küche, Gedeck: RM 1.-, 0.75, 0.50.

Queen Mary Heart Pendant
This Royal and Historic jewel of dual design—heart and crown, denoting affection and loyalty—presents an ideal pendant. The heart is amethyst; the golden crown is set with pearls; the circlet sparkles with ruby and emerald. An exclusive adornment of elegant and refined splendor.
With gold crown and amethyst heart, £3.15.0
£9.0.0
88 PRINCES ST., EDINBURGH

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6½d and 9½d BOTTLES
Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.
If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.
Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd., Selby, Eng. Established 1825

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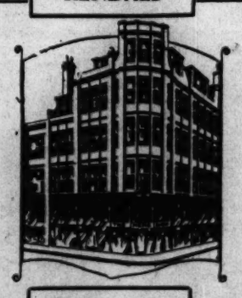
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CHILE OUTLINES DEFINITE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

Declares State Socialism Is Devoid of Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug 9 — Considerable interest has been evinced in Chilean and foreign circles by the first official definition of the type of socialism that is to govern national policy. In a special statement the Davila Government declared:

"State socialism is in no way connected with Communism or Bolshevism, nor even with scientific socialism. In brief, it is the recognition that economic liberalism is impotent to dominate the crisis and that the state must undertake the organization and regulation of economics in all its phases with a view to avoiding a general collapse.

"Chaotic and disorderly economics, without a plan, the development of which is only determined by private interests and therefore exposed to violent fluctuations, must be replaced by well-ordered and rational economics directed on the basis of a plan which, far from eliminating individual economy, subjects it to control that consults above all the interest and welfare of the community.

"In this form, state socialism, the motto of the Chilean revolution, on the one hand, and 'planned capitalism' or 'planned economics,' on the other, a thesis which prominent American and European economists defend, are absolutely identical concepts."

The Government admitted that it wished to correct "erroneous and dangerous" foreign impressions of its "socialism" and went on to say:

"It is feasible that an abrupt change in the political policy of a government may produce certain errors, but these will soon be corrected. What are essential are the idea and the circumstances that gave rise to the change. State socialism is not something new; it has its history and evolution.

"In the present circumstances the establishment of the present form of Chilean Government is the logical alternative to a continuation of the 'laissez faire' policy, since the economic situation itself demands increasing intervention by the state in order to save it from complete collapse."

Committee Sets Export Standard for Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

the Dominions consider adequate preference and the British consider their home taxpayers will stand.

Agreement on Standards

The subcommitee on industrial standardization enjoys the distinction of being the first committee of the conference to complete its work and draw up a report.

This report, to be submitted to the main committee before the end of the week and in all probability passed without amendment by the delegates, will show that the experts have arrived at a unanimous agreement on the three matters of outstanding importance to which they gave their attention.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council of Canada, the subcommittee held several conferences with the steel makers, chemical manufacturers, lumber interests and agricultural machinery people, all with a view of getting a clear understanding of their trade requirements and coördinating these in the shape of collateral agreements among various parts of the Empire, including the United Kingdom, in regard to national standard specifications for supplying the material or the machinery in question.

Based on Common Conditions

In this connection it is interesting to note that while this movement of industrial standardization has the fullest support of the respective governments, both financial and technical, it is in no way controlled by them, industry being allowed to work out its own problems. Thus it is one of the most remarkable voluntary movements, based as it is on the community interest of both user and producer, that this century has produced.

As explained by Mr. C. Le Maistre, technical adviser on industrial standardization to the United Kingdom delegation and director of the British Standards Institution, the subject is anything but the dry and complicated study that it is popularly supposed to be.

The committee, he said, has not been dealing with merely technical details but with matters of fundamental importance, because those countries that adopt this coöperative method of export as against the old destructive ideas of individual competition must, of course, benefit from the very fact of their transactions being based on conditions common to all.

Not only does it bring fair dealing between producers, but safeguards the users in their purchasing and enables them to compare tenders on an equitable basis, thus making it of major importance to better trade conditions. Waste of time and materials is eliminated by the production of one national specification where perhaps 100 were used before.

"Our report will probably be placed before the conference next Thursday," said Mr. Le Maistre, "as the delegates are anxious to bring this interesting set of conversations to fruition without delay. We feel that this committee, through its unity of action, has set a fine example to the other committees, and also to other countries. One thing we can be sure of is that the standardization work now being done in Ottawa will not react injuriously against foreign nations but on the contrary prove as much a benefit to them as to us."

Informal Meetings Held

British and Canadian delegates were in communication yesterday over Canada's proposals for extending reciprocal trade between the Dominion and Great Britain.

It is expected that Great Britain will make counter proposals and that compromise between the two extremes would be arrived at. No decisions have yet been made, it was stated. As to the British calculations on the effect of the Canadian proposals on British trade, it was pointed out to the press that it was difficult to arrive at figures, as trade had varied enormously in recent years. The meetings have been largely informal.

Three members of the Irish Free State party, Dr. James Ryan, Minister for Agriculture, Mr. F. J. Meyrick, secretary of the department, and Mr. R. C. Geary of the statistics branch, left for Ireland last evening.

It was officially announced by Dr. Ryan that their departure had nothing to do with the position of the Free State delegation at the conference, but that their services are urgently required at home.

Mr. Sean O'Kelly and Mr. Sean Emass, the two senior members of the Irish Free State delegation, remain in Ottawa, together with all their experts and secretariat, lending color to the report that the position at the conference has nothing to do with Mr. Ryan's departure.

FARMERS PROTEST TRUCK COMPETITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 9—Legislation to prevent "dumping" of out-of-state products into New Hampshire may be proposed by the New Hampshire Farm Bureau at the next session of the General Court in January, 1933, it is reported.

Mr. George M. Putnam, president of the bureau, said it has been a recent practice for trucks from outside the State to pick up miscellaneous and surplus garden products at prices much below the market and bring them into New Hampshire where they are sold at prices which market gardeners of this State cannot meet.

WARDENS TO BE EXAMINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Wardens in the service of the State Department of Conservation and Development hereafter will be placed under civil service rules, in the interest of economy and better administration, the official governing board of that department has decided. Steps were also taken at a recent meting to promote oyster culture in North Carolina.

Where Boom of the Sea Echoes to Childish Laughter

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINIATURE CONEY ISLAND THEIRS FOR THE TAKING

At Top—General View of the Children's Playground at Hampton Beach, N. H. Bottom—One of the Popular Whirligigs. About Every Device Is Found Here That Can Be Enjoyed at Any Amusement Park.

CHILDREN ROMP ON PLAYGROUND BY SIDE OF SEA

Hampton Beach, N. H., Adds Thrills to Usual Salt Water Attractions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—Summer time is play time—especially for children, and while beaches are also much frequented by players of maturer years, this summer resort is paying special attention to the youngsters. An area 60 by 250 feet has been fenced in and equipped to make perhaps the only playground of its kind in the United States.

Its apparatus, which includes swings, trapeze, rings, slides, merry-go-rounds, sea wave, tub and ladders, keeps the children from straying into the street. Gleeful shouts and happy laughs of youngsters ringing out all day testify to the popularity of the area. Located on a choice section of the beach, the John C. White Memorial Playground is attracting thousands of children each year. Between 300 and 500 boys and girls visit it every Sunday during the summer months. It is open only from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., the latter hour being decided upon so that the inducement of the playground would not encourage late hours at the beach.

The playground is a particular help to mothers, some of whom often leave their children here all day. Each year an attendant, selected from a Boston physical culture school, takes charge of the playground during July and August. At other times, when weather demands, Mr. George Ashworth oversees and cares for the children.

It was Mr. Ashworth, who, through his interest in children, developed the playground. The project was started about seven years ago with a few swings and has grown steadily until today its fame has spread into surrounding towns, and often letters are received from all parts of the United States complimenting the town on the work done.

Development of the area has not ceased yet. Plans have been laid to enlarge its usefulness each year. New apparatus is added when the demand and money are sufficient. Up to the present time approximately $4200 has been spent for the upkeep and fencing of the playground. The Hampton Village Fire Precinct, organized for fire prevention purposes and which is also in charge of water, sewer and shade tree divisions, owns the property. Expenses are covered through appropriations from taxes and through gifts from interested persons.

The main feature of the beach season each year is the children's day, when "eats" are free to the thousands of children who flock to the beach on that day. To make the program doubly interesting a national or state official is invited. This year Gov. John G. Winant was the invited guest. A Boy Scout jamboree was held and three avenues at the beach were named after Daniel Webster, Governor Winant and Mr. Ashworth.

During the beach season the playground is open daily, but in the late spring and early fall it is open part of each weekday and all day Saturday.

Christian Science Hymnal Contract Keeps Plant Busy

(From Kingsport (Tenn.) Times)

The Kingsport Press, Incorporated, has received the largest known single order of hymnals ever placed with a single concern. The order was placed by The Christian Science Publishing Society of Boston.

The order consists of 400,000 cloth-bound books and 10,000 de luxe full leather-bound books. The books will be distributed throughout the world. It is expected the distribution will begin about Sept. 1.

The music plates for the 640-page hymnal were prepared by the F. H. Gilson Company of Boston, nationally known music compositors. All of the type for the plates was set by hand.

E. W. Palmer, president of the local plant, said some idea of the magnitude of the order could be obtained by the quantity of material and time necessary for the completion of the book. Five of the largest perfecting presses of the Kingsport Press began work on printing the book June 15 and will run 20 hours each day until Aug. 25, at which time the printing is expected to be complete.

A total of 325 tons of paper will be used in the book, 40,240 yards of book cloth, 39,000 yards of head bands, seven tons of end paper material, 50 tons of cover board, and more than 210,000 yards of muslin reënforcement for the backs of the books.

Mr. Palmer said probably the most outstanding part of the manufacturing process will be the use of more than 500,000 sheets of 22-carat gold for the stamping on the cloth-bound edition and gilding the edges and stamping the de luxe edition. Mr. Palmer estimated the cost of the gold alone at $12,500.

JAMES FRANCIS BURKE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The passing of Mr. James Francis Burke of Pittsburgh, general counsel of the Republican National Committee, leaves a major vacancy to be filled in the previously nearly completed party organization.

Mr. Burke was born in Petroleum Center, Venango County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 21, 1867. He represented the United States in the parliamentary peace conference in Brussels in 1905. While still at the University of Michigan, where he received a bachelor of laws degree, he organized and was president of the nation-wide Republican College League, which brought him to the attention of party leaders.

In 1892 he was chosen, as the youngest secretary of the national committee. Later he was appointed to codify the United States navigation laws, and represented the thirty-first Pennsylvania district in Congress, becoming Republican whip. He also prepared the constitution of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was its first counsel at Washington.

EASTERN ROLLING MILLS

Eastern Rolling Mills reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $132,136 after depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $169,751 in the previous quarter and net loss of $151,198 in the June, 1931, quarter. Six months' net loss was $301,887, compared with a net loss of $218,246 in the first half of 1931.

ENGLISH MOVIE DEPICTS MODERN CHILD SCHOOLING

'The New Generation' Shown as Feature of Education Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERFIELD, Eng.—A film showing how children of this district are educated to play their part in the life of the community was prepared here in connection with Education Week, which the townspeople have been celebrating. This is claimed to be the first such film to be produced.

The film was the work of a local teacher. It was entitled "The New Generation" and was shown at all the cinemas in the town. It opened with factory and pit scenes and shots of the domestic life of the community. Scenes from the nursery, infant and junior schools followed.

Then it showed how children at 11 years of age are drafted to ordinary senior schools or to the new "modern" schools, where they are trained specifically for industry or commerce. The children were then seen at their games, in the classrooms and workshops, and at the "camp-school," where they spend at least one week in a year.

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, formerly Minister for Education, who addressed a public gathering during the week, said the film was a revelation to those who found themselves making an incursion for the first time into the educatiton world and seeing things with a new eye.

School on Wheels Teaches Alabama Negroes on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Under auspices of the Alabama extension service, Tuskegee Institute coöperating, the Booker T. Washington agricultural school on wheels is now holding demonstrations among Negro farmers in south Alabama.

The purpose of this movable school is to teach farmers and their wives such simple and practical lessons about better farming methods, housekeeping and sanitation as they will be able to put into practice on their individual farms.

The men are divided into groups and taught to make and apply whitewash, screening, landscaping, care of farm animals, storing sweet potatoes, care of fruit trees, and sharpening and setting saws. Poultry house and sanitary toilet construction is included in demonstrations.

The women are given lessons in health and sanitation; kitchen arrangement and improvement, food selection and preparation, making and using a fireless cooker, home beautification and canning.

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FIRST there's a husband to be fed and sent to work. Then maybe one or two children to attend to. Perhaps a baby who insists on a very early breakfast, a 9:30 bath, and then a nap.

These few items are hardly a patch on the day's schedule. And all this on top of planning three meals a day. How the average every day mother manages to do all she does is a miracle!

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[OUR DAILY FOOD, A&P's radio program for women who keep house is broadcast every weekday morning at 9:30 Eastern Standard Time over N. B. C. stations.]

WORLD RECORDS ARE APPROVED

Eight Credited to United States Out of Ten During Olympics

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP)—Ten world record performances which marked the Olympic track and field championships yesterday were stamped with official approval and put on the books by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Eight were credited to Americans, one each to Japan and Great Britain.

Two other world records, made last June by Polish stars, also were approved, increasing to 53 the total number of new marks accepted by the Federation here, covering the last two years of extraordinary athletic accomplishments.

Meanwhile the Federation approved the supplementary use of the electrophotographic, or camera clock, sponsored by Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, and used during the Olympics to settle several disputed points. This device records by hundredths of a second and its figures on the time of races, the Federation decided, may be considered for comparative purposes with hand timing. The Federation, however, reaffirmed its decision to accept tenth-second timing only for races up to and including 1000 meters. The Olympic performances put into the world record list:

100 meters, 10.3s., by T. E. "Eddie" Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (Equals previous mark.)
400 meters, 46.2s., by William A. Carr, U. S. A.
800 meters, 1m. 49.8s., by Thomas Hampson, Great Britain.
400-meter relay, 40s., by U. S. A. team.
1600-meter relay, 3m. 8.2s., by U. S. A. team.
110-meter hurdles, 14.4s., by George J. Saling, U. S. A. (Equals.)
400-meter hurdles, 52s., by Glenn F. Hardin, U. S. A. (Equals.)
Running hop, step and jump, 51ft. 7in., by Chuhei H. Nambu, Japan.
Pole vault, 14ft. 1⅞in., by William W. Miller, U. S. A.
Decathlon, 8,462.235 points, by James A. Bausch, U. S. A.

OTHER WORLD RECORDS APPROVED

Four miles, 19m. 2.6s., by Janusz Kusocinski of Poland.
16-pound shotput, 52ft. 8in., by Zygmunt Heljasz of Poland.

The international federation, after voting itself blanket power, 13 to 12, to suspend any athlete or nation from amateur competition, then decided to reconsider the entire issue and defer final action for at least two years. A committee of seven was named at the meeting to consider the whole question and report at the 1934 congress.

The proposal to change the rules was an outgrowth of the status of Paavo Nurmi and the vote at yesterday's session indicated Finland had rallied substantial support in its opposition to the plan giving the federation power, such as was exercised when Nurmi was suspended last April. He was subsequently denied the right to participate in the Olympic games, but fellow countrymen pointed out yesterday that although the great runner remains under suspension, he is still an amateur.

The committee of seven to study the whole matter and report is: J. S. Edstrom, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation; Avery Brundage, United States; Douglas G. A. Lowe, England; Paul Mericamp, France; G. D. Sondhi, India; General O'Duffy, Ireland, Urho Kekkonen, Finland.

The federation concluded its afternoon session by deciding to hold the next congress in Stockholm, in August, 1934, and to consider sponsoring the same year a series of continental track and field championship meets.

Under the plan discussed, international meets would be held for the Latin-American countries, for North America, the Asiatic and European nations. President Edstrom proposed the European meet be held at Stockholm in connection with the congress of the federation.

Murray Hulbert of New York was replaced formally on the executive council of the federation, as American member, by Avery Brundage. Douglas G. A. Lowe, the former Olympic 800-meter champion, replaces Sir Harry Barkley as British member.

Close Battle For Second Position

U. S. ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Games Won	Games Lost	Pts. Total	Average Per Game
Edward Clark	11	1	380	31 2-3
F. B. Krause	9	2	327	29 8-11
F. E. Pomerleau	10	2	*326	29 7-11
O. E. Barnhart	8	4	318	26 1-2
W. W. Wilson	7	5	308	25 2-3
H. L. Smith	8	3	278	25 3-11
O. D. Barnhart	4	8	273	22 3-4
G. R. Whitmore	3	8	241	21 10-11
A. D. Gammill	4	8	240	20
G. T. Franklin	4	8	231	19 1-4
W. H. Hoagland	4	6	182	18 1-5
C. R. Zimmerman	2	8	121	12 3-10
Dr. C. E. Davis	0	11	128	10 2-3

*Given average for unplayed game against Dr. C. E. Davis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 9—Today will mark the conclusion of the annual national tournament of the American Roque League. With only a few games left to play second and third places are still in doubt. Eddie Clark of Providence, R. I., who finished his regular tournament play Saturday night and turned in a score only four points short of perfect to win the 1932 title remained over long enough to complete a seven-game series with F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., for a special trophy. He won this series 4 to 3.

With one game left to play, Krause has an average which is a fraction of a point better than that of Fred E. Pomerleau of Long Beach. Pomerleau has one game left, but this is with C. E. Davis who was called away. Pomereau will be given his percentage of 29 7-11 for this game and Davis will receive 0. Krause has an average of 29 8-11 with one game to play against C. R. Zimmerman of Warsaw. In order to finish in second place Krause must win this game.

Krause met with his second defeat of the tournament at the hands of W. W. Wilson, 32 to 23. Krause has now won 9 games and lost 2.

The annual business meeting of the league will be held this afternoon, at which time officers will be elected and the places for the semi-annual and annual tournaments of 1933 selected. Tournament scores:

FIRST DIVISION

F. E. Pomerleau 32, W. W. Wilson 6.
W. H. Hoagland 32, G. T. Franklin 19.
F. B. Krause 32, O. E. Barnhart 7. F. B. Krause 32, H. L. Smith 16. W. W. Wilson 32, F. B. Krause 23.

Queen of Mermaids

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HELENE E. MADISON
United States Swimming Star.

JOE THOMPSON IS MEDALIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 9—Thirty players with scores of 158 and under for the 36-hole qualifying round will enter the first round of match play over the 36-hole route on Tuesday for the Canadian amateur golf championship and seven others with 159's will play off Tuesday morning for the other two places in the championship flight. A field of 132 players competed in the test, and the field was too large for a 36-hole round, and as a result the last score or more of the competitors, including many of the leaders at the half-way mark had to finish after dark and holed out on the thirty-sixth by the light of the lamps of motorcars, which were placed around the green.

Joe Thompson, runnerup for the Ontario amateur title this summer, won the qualifying medal with an aggregate of 147, two strokes better than F. G. Hoblitzel of Lambton, who was one in front of Philip Farley of Cedar Brook. Thompson was one of those who finished in the dark, but he played the last three holes in par figures. Some of those who were in contending positions for the medal had their chances spoiled by the disappearance of daylight, these including John Lewis of Brantford. Ontario amateur champion, and Jack Nash of London, former provincial title holder, who shared the lead at the half-way mark with 73's.

The Thompson family has had a strong hold on the medalist honors in the Canadian championship since it was resumed after the war. W. J. Thompson, an uncle of this year's medalist, led the field four times and another uncle, Stanley Thompson, led it twice. W. J. Thompson has won the title once and still another uncle, Frank, has twice been Canadian champion and once was runner-up. Four of the 30 qualifiers are Thompsons, Frank and Stanley and their nephews, Nicol and Joe. Other former winners who qualified are C. R. Somerville, the defending title holder, and D. D. Carrick.

Joe Thompson, Royal York	36	39	34	38	147
F. G. Hoblitzel, Lambton	35	39	38	37	149
Phil Farley, Cedar Brook	38	36	36	40	150
G. B. Taylor, Kanawaki	38	36	38	39	151
John B. Nash, London Hunt	35	38	37	42	152
Don Carrick, Scarboro	36	40	37	39	152
C. R. Somerville, London Hunt	40	40	38	35	153
W. A. Echardt, Mississauga	39	37	40	37	153
John S. Lewis, Brantford	33	40	37	44	154
E. Ainnes, Islemere	39	35	39	41	154
C. H. Hodgman, St. Charles, Winnipeg	39	39	38	38	154
R. Morrison, Uplands, Victoria	38	40	36	41	155
H. H. Newton, Lido, N. Y.	40	38	38	39	155
S. Thompson, Mississauga	39	40	36	40	155
Ken Black, Shaughnessy Heights	36	39	37	44	156
T. G. McAthey, Kanawaki	38	40	40	38	156
S. Leonard, Shaughnessy Heights	41	41	36	39	157
Eric Russell, Lakeview	39	39	40	39	157
F. W. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Mich.	38	40	37	42	157
J. Grossart, Pine Point	39	40	39	39	157
Fred Lyon, Lambton	38	41	39	39	157
J. Cameron, Mississauga	40	40	41	36	157
H. B. Millichamp, Oshawa	36	39	40	43	158
Thos. Calder, Marlborough	35	41	42	40	158
W. D. Taylor, Summerlea	39	38	41	40	158
F. Corrigan, Chaudiere	38	40	41	39	158
F. Thompson, Mississauga	37	42	40	39	158
N. Thompson Jr., Royal York	39	40	40	39	158
R. Reith, Assiniboine, Winn.	39	42	37	40	158
Jack Matson, Oakbay, Vic.	36	39	40	44	159
H. B. Jacques, Whitlock	38	40	41	40	159
J. Bell, Point Grey, Van.	37	41	39	42	159
Dr. J. A. Sullivan, Rosedale	38	41	37	43	159
J. Bydolek, Buffalo	39	41	43	36	159
E. Elton, Summerlea	40	41	37	41	159
N. M. Scott, Royal Mont.	41	40	37	41	159
T. Stuart, Lake Shore	77	83	—	—	160
J. W. Yuile, Royal Montreal	78	82	—	—	160
W. Rothenberg, M'neck, NY	80	80	—	—	160
P. F. Ross, Kanawaki	81	79	—	—	160
A. Martin, Weston	82	78	—	—	160
G. B. Heintzman, Lambton	82	78	—	—	160
T. Telfer, Berkeley, Calif.	82	78	—	—	160
W. K. Lanman, Scioto, Columbus, Ohio	79	82	—	—	161
G. S. Lyon, Lambton	79	82	—	—	161
R. E. Harlow, Buffalo	81	80	—	—	161
P. Streeter, St. John, N. B.	82	79	—	—	161
H. M. Wallis, Humber Val.	77	85	—	—	162
G. Walker, Glen Mawr	79	83	—	—	162
W. J. Thompson, Mississauga	79	83	—	—	162
J. H. Chipman, Lambton	85	77	—	—	162
Dan Stack, Kildonan Park, Winnipeg	77	86	—	—	163
A. Eagle, Glen Mawr	79	84	—	—	163
Jim Boeckh, York Downs	85	78	—	—	163
R. Rothenberg, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	76	88	—	—	164
Geo. Boeckh, York Downs	81	83	—	—	164
D. Collingew, Islington	82	82	—	—	164
W. A. Cranston, Lookout't.	84	80	—	—	164
Gordon Kelk, Mississauga	79	86	—	—	165
J. G. Robertson, Brantford	84	81	—	—	165
C. M. Cain, Yarmouth, N. S.	77	89	—	—	166
W. A. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Mich.	79	87	—	—	166
M. W. Lapp, Thistledown	82	84	—	—	166
G. T. Lennox, The Briars	85	81	—	—	166
J. Good, Thistledown	90	76	—	—	166
B. Caldwell, Mississauga	78	89	—	—	167
C. F. Hart, Laval	78	89	—	—	167
J. V. Cressy, Uplands	78	89	—	—	167
D. A. Arnott, Assiniboine, Winnipeg	80	88	—	—	168
T. A. Brown, London Hunt	83	85	—	—	168
J. Chinnery, Humber Valley	84	84	—	—	168
H. McSwigin, Humber Val.	85	83	—	—	168
Rod Phelan, Rosedale	86	82	—	—	168
R. Garretson, Ashland, O.	90	78	—	—	168
J. Shaw, Plandome, N. Y.	79	90	—	—	169
E. O. Turner, Fredericton, N. B.	83	86	—	—	169
C. E. Wigle, Hamilton	83	86	—	—	169
J. Wallis, Humber Valley	85	84	—	—	169
E. F. Mulqueen, Lambton	86	83	—	—	169
J. Hopper, Uplands	86	83	—	—	169
T. Winter, Uplands	80	78	—	—	158

MISS MADISON BREAKS RECORD

(Continued from Page 1)

three points behind with a total of 158.54 points. Degener's dives earned him 151.82 points. Arthur Phillips, Canada, was fourth with 134.64 points. He was followed by Leo Essar, Germany and Kazou Kobayashi, Japan.

In the beginning of gymnastic competition, honors were divided among Hungary, Switzerland and Italy as athletes from those three countries finished in that order in the free-exercise tests. Stephen Pelle, Hungary, was first with 28.8 points; Georges Miez, Switzerland, second, 28.3 points, and Merio Lertora, Italy, third with 27.7. Frank Haubold, United States and Romeo Neria, Italy, wer tied for fourth place with 27 points each.

The demonstration game of American football, played last night before approximately 65,000 people, ended in a victory for the West, but the East was responsible for changing the contest from a dull, scoreless game to an exciting battle by putting over the first touchdown in the middle of the fourth quarter.

A. Burton Strange Jr., a guard from Yale, picked up the pigskin after the West had fumbled, and ran three yards across the line to a touchdown. The try for the extra point was blocked.

After two fumbles, both of which he retrieved, Gaius R. Shaver of the West, Southern California's star back, ripped through the East line for a series of short gains, and then climaxed his efforts with a 20-yard dash to the East's eight-yard line, followed by three bucks, the last of which was good for the tying touchdown. Edward J. Kirwin, California, the West's substitute quarterback, kicked the ball through the uprights for the extra point that brought victory.

Evidently the Japanese field hockey team learned a good many things about the game when they were defeated, 11 to 1, by the 1928 champions from India two days ago for they came back yesterday and overwhelmed the United States by a score of 9 to 2. The Americans were unable to score throughout the entire first half of the contest.

The Japanese forward line displayed unusual ability in keeping the ball in United States territory during practically all of the first half. Only spectacular saves on the part of the United States goalkeeper kept the score down. Penalties were frequent throughout the game, most of them being called for offside and hitting.

In the waterpolo, Hungary decisively defeated Japan 16 to 0 and Germany vanquished Brazil 7 to 3 in a much-disputed contest. The Brazilians did not readily accept the decisions of the referee, who was not able to understand all their protests, made in Portuguese.

Five preliminary heats were run in the 400-meter freestyle swim for men, and the first, won by Takashi Yokoyama, Japan, resulted in an Olympic record of 4m. 53.2s. Yokoyama was closely pressed by James R. Gilhula, United States, who was timed just one tenth of a second slower. Clarence L. Crabbe, United States, won his heat in 4m. 59.8s. without effort, and Andrew M. Charlton, Australian, won his heat in the identical time. Jean Taris, France, won his heat in 4m. 53.3s., slightly slower than Yokoyama, and should prove to be a hard man to beat in the finals. He swims with a peculiar straight arm stroke.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

400-METER FREESTYLE (Men)—First two in each heat and fastest third qualify for semifinals today

First Heat—Won by Takashi Yokoyama, Japan; second, James R. Gilhula, U. S. A.; third, George Burrows, Canada. Time—4m. 53.2s. (New Olympic record. Old record, 5m. 1.6s., set 1928 by Alberto Zorilla, Argentina.)

Second Heat—Won by Clarence L. Crabbe, U. S. A.; second, Noboro Sugimoto, Japan; third, Norman Wainwright, Great Britain; fourth, Ignacio Escoto, Mexico. Time—4m. 59.8s.

Third Heat—Won by Andrew M. Charlton, Australia; second, Palolo Castoli, Italy; third, Walter Spence, Canada; fourth, Julius Kanassy, Hungary; fifth, Manuel Bouchet, Mexico. Time—4m. 59.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Jean Taris, France; second, Giuseppi Perentin, Italy; third, Robert Leivers, Great Britain; fourth, Nalin Malik, India. Time—4m. 53.3s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Noel Ryan, Australia; second, Tsutomu Oyokota, Japan; third, George Larson, Canada. Time—5m. 1.9s.

MEN'S SPRINGBOARD DIVING

Won by Mickey Riley Galitzen, U. S. A., 161.38 points; Harold Smith, U. S. A., 158.54, second; Richard K. Degener, U. S. A., 151.82, third; Arthur Phillips, Canada, 134.64, fourth; Leo Essar, Germany, 134.30, fifth; Kazou Kobayashi, Japan, 133.76, sixth; Emil Broussard, France, 128.66, seventh; Tetsutari Namae, Japan, 125.18, eighth; Josef Studinger, Austria, 124.50, ninth; Frederico Mariscal, Mexico, 111.98, tenth; Arthur Scott, Canada, 110.22, eleventh; Antonio Mariscal, Mexico, 97.28, twelfth; Alonson Mariscal, Mexico, 88.32, thirteenth.

100-METER FREESTYLE (Women)

Won by Helene E. Madison, U. S. A.; second, Willemijntje Den Ouden, Holland; third, Eleanor G. Sayville, U. S. A.; fourth, Josephine McKim, U. S. A.; fifth—Neville F. Bult, Australia; sixth—Jennie Maakal, South Africa. Time—1m. 6.8s. (New Olympic record and breaks recognized world's record. Old Olympic record, 1m. 7.6s., set Sunday by Miss Den Ouden. World's record, 1m. 9.8s., set 1929 by Albina Osipowich, U. S. A.)

WATERPOLO SEMIFINALS

GERMANY		BRAZIL
Schulte, lf	rf,	Delorcenzo
S. Rademacher, cf	cf,	Amendola
Schwartz, rf	lf,	Souza
Cerdis, lb	rb,	Jacobina
Bruche, hb	hb,	Theberve
Gunst, rb	lb,	Seefa
E. Rademacher, g	g,	Dasilva

Score—Germany 7, Brazil 3. Goals—Schwartz 2, S. Rademacher 2, Schulse 2, Bruche for Germany; Souza 2, Amendola for Brazil. Referee—B. Komandi, Hungary.

HUNGARY		JAPAN
Keseru, lf	rf,	Sawami
Vertisi, cf	cf,	Takebayashi
Nemeth, rf	lf,	Sakagami
Halassy, lb	rb,	Fujita
Ivady, hb	hb,	Doi
Homonnai, rb	lb,	Tokito
Brody, g	g,	Matsuinoto

Score—Hungary 18, Japan 0. Goals—Nemeth 9, Halassy 7, Keseru 2 for Hungary. Referee—E. Hoffman, Germany.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOOTBALL

WEST		EAST
Arbelbide (SC), re	le,	Hawley (Y)
Ehrhorn (S), rt	lt,	Bouscaren (Y), Gahagan (P)
Hulen (S), Dawson (S), rg	lg,	Myerson (H), Strange (Y)
Williamson (SC), Medanich (C), c	c,	Betner (Y), Zunpel (D)
Heiser (S), Hand (S), lg	rg,	Rotan (Y)
Hall (SC), Hand (S), lt	rt,	Hall (Y), Yeckley (P)
Stone (C), Neill (SC), le	re,	Barres (Y), Flygare (Y)
Watkins (C), Rintala (S), Kirwan (C), qb	qb,	White (H), Sandberg (Y)
Clarke (SC), Hammack (SC), rh	lh,	Mays (H), Crickard (H)
Mallory (SC), lh	rh,	Taylor (Y), Todd (Y)
Shaver (SC), fb	fb,	Schereschewsky (H), Madden (Y)

Score—West 7, East 6. Touchdowns—Shaver for West; Strange for East. Point after touchdown—Kirwan.

Officials—Referee, Herb Dana (Nebraska; umpire, Ed Cochrane (Michigan); field judge, Horace Gillette (Texas); head linesman, Bruce Kirkpatrick (Occidental).

GLEDHILL BOWS TO MacGUFFIN

Other Stars in Eastern Grass Court Tennis Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9—The eastern grass court lawn tennis championships, with their wealth of entrants, and their international play, got under full headway on the courts of the Westchester Country Club yesterday, and before the day had ended, the first round of the men's singles, with the exception of the matches held over pending the arrival of the British team, which will be played tomorrow, was played, and the women's singles was also well up in the third round. A start was also made in the ladies doubles.

Keith Gledhill, still far below his last year's form, was the chief casualty of the day. Encountering Harold MacGuffin of Philadelphia, a steady player of medium rank, the former intercollegiate champion fell off badly on his handling of MacGuffin's service after a fair start, and slipping on his own on occasion, lost in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. Another star who will be an absentee is Sidney B. Wood Jr. as the result of too much play at Southampton, where he won the singles.

But with Clifford S. Sutter, R. Berkeley Bell, Gregory S. Mangin, Bryan M. Grant Jr., and J. Gilbert Hall, as well as a host of players of almost equal prominence, the actual loss was slight.

The two British ladies, Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. John B. Pittman, made their delayed appearance in the ladies singles, and galloped through two rounds in short order. Miss Ridley, aided by a bye, is in the quarterfinal round, as the result of straight-set victories over Grace Surber, 6—2, 6—0, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., the home club star, 6—3, 6—2; while Mrs. Pittman was also effective against Mrs. Oswald Jacoby of New York, the former Mary Z. McHale, winning at 6—0, 6—3, after disposing of Margaret W. Anderson of Richmond, 6—4, 6—0, in the morning. She is now even with the field, a round behind the leaders. The summary:

EASTERN GRASS COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Manuel Alonso, New York, defeated Fred Beahler, New Orleans, 6—0, 6—0.

Huntington Hartford, New York, defeated Jack Hamilton, Sound Beach, Conn., 6—0, 6—1.

George R. Preston, New York, defeated John C. Gibbons, Greenwich, 6—0, 6—2.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Albert Law, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Martin Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6.

Clayton L. Burwell Jr., Charlotte, defeated Ray Palmer, Malba, N. Y., 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Sterling Williams, Austin, 6—3, 6—2.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Walter Martin, Toronto, defeated James D. Ewing, Yonkers, 6—0, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Harold Surface, Kansas City, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, defeated Arthur S. Fowler, Pleasantville, 6—3, 6—4.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Charles Greene, New York, 7—5, 6—0.

Joseph L. Coughlin, Los Angeles, defeated Richard Stevens, Hoboken, 7—5, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, defeated Lincoln Halberstadt, New York, 6—2, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Norcross S. Tilney, Orange, 7—4, 11—9.

Ernest H. Kuhn, New York, defeated Manoel Carlos Aranha, Brazil, 6—0, 6—2.

Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., New York, won from Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, by default.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated Henry H. Bassford, Scarsdale, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, defeated H. W. Sweeney, New York, 7—5, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Karl K. Kamrath, Austin, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Harold MacGuffin, Philadelphia, defeated Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 6—4, 6—2.

Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Carl H. Schweikhardt, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, defeated Henry H. Bassford Jr., Scardsdale, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

Edward W. Burns, Brooklyn, defeated Robert O. Bacon Jr., Newport, 6—4, 6—4.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Victor F. Hockmeyer, Bronxville, 6—1, 6—3.

Keith Werner, Philadelphia, defeated William Crum Thompson, Portland, Ore., 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

Grant defeated Bruneau, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Eugenie Sampson, Chicago, defeated Sally Childress, Scarsdale, 6—3, 7—5.

Mary Bartlett Gibbs, Baltimore, defeated Louella Conlin, Tuckahoe, 6—0, 6—1.

Virginia Ellis, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Morgan Palmer, Rye, 8—6, 2—6, 6—1.

Mrs. M. Z. M. Jacoby, New York, defeated Viola King, Larchmont, 6—2, 6—2.

Gertrude Dwyer, New York, won from Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, by default.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, defeated Esther Dunn, Scarsdale, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. William V. Hester Jr. Brooklyn, defeated Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—2.

Mary E. Cutter, Greenwich, defeated Louise Hofmeister, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, defeated Fannie Goodyear, Springfield, L. I., 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. J. B. Pittman, England, defeated Margaret W. Anderson, Richmond, 6—4, 6—0.

Second Round

Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, won from Mary Greef, Kansas City, by default.

Mrs. C. S. Hirsch, New York, defeated Mrs. R. H. Morris, Cohasset, 6—0, 6—0.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. J. V. Cremonim, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, defeated Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Mary Gibbs defeated Virginia Ellis, 6—4, 6—4.

Alice C. Francis defeated Gertrude Dwyer, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Maria F. Aranha, Brazil, defeated Mary Clare Cottman, Baltimore, 7—5, 6—3.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, defeated Alice Marble, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—2, 9—7.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Frances Howard, New Orleans, 6—2, 6—1.

Eugenie Sampson, Chicago ,defeated Ruth French, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Pittman defeated Mrs. Oswald Jacoby, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Brooklyn, defeated Mary Cutter, Greenwich, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, 6—4, 6—3.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, defeated Millicent Hirsch, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Jean C. Ridley, England, defeated Grace Surber, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Third Round

Bonnie Miller defeated Mrs. Hirsch, 6—1, 6—3.

Marjorie L. Sachs defeated Florence S. LeBoutillier, 8—6, 8—6.

Miss Ridley defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Alice I. Marble and Virginia B. Rice defeated Mary B. Gibbs and Mary C. Cottman, 6—1, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs and Virginia Ellis defeated Dorrance H. Chase and Mrs. R. H. Morris, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. defeated Florence S. Le Boutillier and Mrs. Carolyn S. Hirsch, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr. and Mrs. Frederick McBride defeated Frances Howard and Ruth French, 6—0, 6—0.

Mae Ceurvorst and Mrs. Oswald Jacoby defeated Eugenie Sampson and Fanny Goodyear, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.

Lachine Wins In Canoe Regatta

CANADIAN CANOE REGATTA STANDING

Team	1st	2d	3d	Tl
Lachine (E)	5	4	2	35
Gananoque (N)	4	4	1	29
Grand Trunk (E)	1	1	2	9
Parkdale (W)	1	0	2	7
Island A. A. (W)	1	1	0	7
Britania (N)	1	0	0	5
Rideau (N)	0	1	2	4
Valois (E)	0	1	0	2
Balmy Beach (W)	0	0	2	2
Toronto (W)	0	1	0	2
Cartierville (E)	0	0	2	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 9—A strong spurt by the Lachine one-mile war canoe in the closing stages of the final race on the program of the annual Canadian canoe regatta on Saturday gave them a quarter length victory over Gananoque, their nearest rivals, for the club championship. Lachine had taken the lead in the point summary early in the 13-event program, but Gananoque picked up 10 points by winning the second and third last events and with the start of the senior war canoe event Lachine was leading 30 points to 27. The final event left the standing at 35 to 29 for Lachine and 10 of their points were won by K. Baadsvik, who won the junior and intermediate singles.

The eastern or Montreal district won the sectional honors with 48 points, the northern or Ottawa section had 38 and the western or Toronto district had 18. The summary:

Junior Singles, Half Mile—Won by K. A. Baadsvik, Lachine; second, W. Grayson, Lachine; third, F. Boon, Grand Trunk. Time—4m. 35s.

Junior Tandem, half Mile—Won by Gananoque (E. Matthew and E. Delaney); second, Valois (W. Kenton and S. Smith); third, Balmy Beach (Fitzgerald and Bradley). Time—4m. 24⅕s.

Junior Fours, Half Mile—Won by Gananoque (Capt. P. Littlejohn); second, Rideaus (Capt. R. Gilmour); third, Balmy Beach (Capt. A. Brownlee). Time—3m. 54⅘s.

Intermediate Tandem, Half Mile—Won K. Baadsvik, Lachine; second, Terry Evans, Toronto C. C.; third, L. Cowden, Ottawa Rideaus. Time—4m. 29s.

nIntermediate Tandem, Half Mile—Won by Quackenbush and Longstaff, S. P. C. C.; second, G. Hill and T. Shore, Lachine; third, L. Pettingill and J. Donnelly, Cartierville. Time—4m. 20s.

Intermediate Fours—Won by Grand Trunk (Capt. T. Schefield); second, Gananoque (Capt. D. Harding); third, Cartierville (Capt. G. Gollen). Time—3m. 57 4-5s.

Senior Singles, Half Mile—Won by F. Amyot, Britania; second, E. Jarvis, Lachine; third, A. Lindsay, Lachine.

Senior Tandem, Half Mile—Won by Lachine (G. Peirer and T. Hedge); second, Island Aquatic (Sale and Finlay); third, Lachine (E. Jarvis and W. Gammon). Time—4m. 14 1-5s.

Senior Fours, Half Mile—Won by Gananoque (Capt. D. Harding); second, Lachine (Capt. W. Gammon); third, Grand Trunk (Capt. R. Erskine). Time—3m. 41s.

Doubles Blade Singles, Half Mile—Won by Carl Gruber, Island Aquatic; second, W. McLean, Grand Trunk; third, G. Potter, Gananoque. Time—4m. 9 3-5s.

Double Blade Tandem, Half Mile—Won by N. Gauthier and G. Douglas, Gananoque; second, G. Potter and D. Harding, Gananoque; third, Brady and Stewart, Ottawa Rideaus. Time—4m. 41s.

Half-Mile War Canoe—Won by Lachine (Capt. V. Chisholm); second, Gananoque (Capt. W. McDevitt); third, Parkdale (Capt. A. Longstaff). Time—2m. 9 2-5s.

One-Mile War Canoe—Won by Lachine (Capt. V. Chisholm); second, Gananoque (Capt. W. McDevitt); third, Parkdale (Capt. Longstaff). Time—4m. 52 4-5s.

TWENTY ÉPÉE STARS QUALIFY FOR FINAL

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9 (AP)—Twenty experts with the épée or dueling sword qualified yesterday in the eliminations for the Olympic individual épée championship. Finals will be run off today. The United States placed 2 men, France 3, Italy 3, Sweden 3, Belgium 3, Mexico 1, Denmark 1, Holland 1, Switzerland 1 Argentine 1, Hungary 1. The qualifiers are:

G. Buchard, P. Cattiau and B. Schmetz, France; G. M. Heiss and Lieut G. C. Calnan, U. S. A.; S. Ragno, G. Cornaggia-Medici and A. Agnosti, Italy; S. A. Thofelt, S. O. Lindstrom and Bo G. Lindman, Sweden; B. de Beukelaer, M. Janlet and A. G. Poplimont, Belgium; E. P. Lopez, Mexico; A. Lidersdorff, Denmark; D. de Jong, Holland; Paul de Graffenried, Switzerland; Paul Saucedo, Argentina; T. Benko, Hungary.

VETERAN CUP REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 9—What is believed to have been the challenge tennis trophy longest in competition was removed from play here yesterday when Germann Upmann of Havana, Cuba, won his third leg on the Mossley Hall Challenge Cup, which was first offered for competition in 1885. Upmann defeated William Folke of New York in the final round, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4. Layard and DeKovan Bowen won the doubles championship by defeating William Blair and R. Bozen, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

MRS. MOODY NOT DEFENDING

PARIS, Aug. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., née Wills, tennis champion of the United States, France and Wimbledon yesterday said she had advised the United State Lawn Tennis Association she would not be present next week to defend her American title. Confirming news from the States that she might stay in Paris several months with her husband, the queen of the courts said they planned to do just that, take an apartment and study painting. Mrs. Moody has had her paintings and drawings hung in exhibition both in Paris and the United States.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	75	39	.658
Chattanooga	72	41	.637
Nashville	55	53	.509
Little Rock	55	58	.487
Birmingham	52	62	.456
New Orleans	51	63	.447
Knoxville	48	70	.407
Atlanta	45	67	.402

RESULTS AUG. 8

Chattanooga 6, Memphis 2.
Nashville 9, Little Rock 0.
Birmingham 10, Atlanta 8.
Only games scheduled.

INTERNAT

GORDON BENNETT CUP RACES TO START AT BASEL

Balloonists Entering Contest Need Passports Covering 10 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—An international competition of unusual interest, scheduled for Basel, Switzerland, on Sept. 25, is the Gorden Bennett Balloon Race, in which some 15 or 20 balloons will participate. One army, one navy and one civilian team will represent the United States.

The selection of Switzerland as a starting point for the 1932 race was made by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. It is the third time that the races have been held in this country. The air currents of central Europe are such that the balloons may take almost any compass direction, although a due westerly course toward the Atlantic is a remote possibility on account of the prevailing westerly winds. Consequently the American civilian pilots are expecting to take out passports for at least eight or 10 countries.

Although a balloon has no motive power of its own and no rudder or other mechanism controlling its direction, weatherwise and experienced balloonists can exercise considerable control over the direction and speed of their craft, through skill in selecting favorable altitudes. The American distance record for balloon racing was made by Allan R. Hawley and Mr. Augustus Post in 1910 in one of the most spectacular of the races. Several of the contestants landed in the Canadian woods and the winners were 70 days finding their way back to civilization.

Two men who are ranked as favorites in the coming race, Mr. Ward van Orman and Capt. E. Demuyter, one with three international victories to his credit, the other with four, are also skilled meteorologists. Captain Demuyter flew his first race in 1913 as the youngest of 21 entries in a race which started from the Garden of the Tuileries. Two Americans, Mr. Ralph H. Upson and Capt. H. E. Honeywell, won first and second places in this race by crossing the British Channel to land in Yorkshire. The young Belgian, after his defeat, set out to study meteorology. The outbreak of the World War called off balloon racing until 1920, when as captain in the air corps with a distinguished record on observation balloons, he came to America for the balloon races at Birmingham, Alabama. So accurately did he read the weather here that he landed his balloon in Vermont, before any of his competitors had reached the Indiana-Michigan territory. In 1923 in a race out of Brussels Captain Demuyter crossed into Sweden to win the race.

Mr. van Orman coming to the front as a pilot, defeated Captain Demuyter in 1926 with a landing in Sweden after bringing radio as well as meteorology to his aid. Flying at midnight at 12,000 feet to get over snow and hail storms, he realized he must be nearing the Baltic. Establishing his position and course by radio, picking up stations at Bremen, Hamburg and Madrid, and finding wind direction and velocity favorable, he boldly set off across the water, making an easy landing next day in central Sweden. Mr. van Orman's victory brought the cup back to America where it has remained until the present year.

Hoover Peace Action Held Leadership Sign

(Continued from Page 1)

destructiveness, as one of the normal instrumentalities of human life. Human organization has become too complex, too fragile, to be subjected to the hazards of the new agencies of destruction turned loose under the sanction of international law.

"So the entire central point from which the problem was viewed was changed. War between nations was renounced by the signatories of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty. This means that it has become illegal throughout practically the entire world. It is no longer to be the principle around which the duties, the conduct, and the rights of nations revolve. It is an illegal thing."

Mr. Stimson characterized the joint statement by President Hoover and Mr. Ramsey McDonald, British Prime Minister, in October, 1929, in which they pledged their governments "to accept the peace pact not only as a declaration of good intentions, but as a positive obligation to direct national policies in accordance with its pledge," as having "marked an epoch." He then reviewed the action of the powers, on the initiative of the Hoover Administration, that brought about the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Manchuria in 1929 and the establishment there of the status quo ante, and described the Administration's efforts in the Sino-Japanese troubles.

He recalled how the American Government formally notified Japan and China on Jan. 7 that it would not recognize "any situation, treaty or agreement which might be brought about by means contrary to the covenant and obligations of the Pact of Paris." This stand, which has come to be known as the Stimson non-aggression policy, was subsequently indorsed unanimously by the Assembly of the League of Nations, Japan alone refraining from voting.

America a Pioneer

"When the American Government took the responsibility of sending its note of Jan. 7, it was a pioneer," he continued. "It was appealing to a new common sentiment and to the provisions of a treaty as yet untested. Its own refusal to recognize the fruits of aggression might be of comparatively little moment to an aggressor. But when the entire group of civilized nations took their stand beside the position of the American Government, the situation was revealed in its true sense. Moral disapproval, when it becomes the disapproval of the whole world, takes on a significance hitherto unknown in international law. For never before has international opinion been so organized and mobilized.

"Another consequence which follows this development of the Briand-Kelogg Treaty, which I have been describing, is that consultation between the signatories of the pact when faced with the threat of its violation becomes inevitable. Any effective invocation of the power of world opinion postulates discussion and consultation. As long as the signatories of the pact support the policy, which the American Government has endeavored to establish during the past three years, of arousing a united and living spirit of public opinion as a sanction of the pact; as long as this course is adopted and indorsed by the great nations of the world who are signatories of that treaty, consultations will take place as an incident to the unification of that opinion.

"The course which was followed in the Sino-Japanese controversy last winter shows how naturally and inevitably consultation was resorted to in this effort to mobilize the public opinion of the world. The moment a situation arose which threatened the effectiveness of this treaty, which the peoples of the world have come to regard as so vital to the protection of their interests, practically all the nations consulted in an effort to make effective the great peaceful purposes of that treaty.

"That the pact thus necessarily carries with it the implication of consultation has perhaps not been fully appreciated by its well-wishers who have been so anxious that it be implemented by a formal provision for consultation. But with the clarification which has been given to its significance by the developments of the last three years, and the vitality with which it has been imbued by the positive construction put upon it, the misgivings of those well-wishers should be put to rest. That the American people subscribe to this view is made clear by the fact that each of the platforms recently adopted by the two great party conventions at Chicago contains planks indorsing the principle of consultation."

Japanese 'Indignant' Over Stimson Speech

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 9—The press states that the Government is most indignant over reports of Mr. Henry L. Stimson's speech to the Council of Foreign Relations in New York yesterday.

Following publication of excerpts of the speech, Count Yasuya Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, telegraphed Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador at Washington, who confirmed Mr. Stimson's references to Japanese aggression in Manchuria. The press unanimously condemns Mr. Stimson for following a "campaign of deliberate vilification of Japan," adding, that it now appears the State Department is attacking Japan as part of the Republican campaign propaganda designed to defend Mr. Stimson's diplomacy under the Kellogg Pact.

Nichi Nichi understands Count Uchida is asking Mr. Debuchi to ask the State Department for explanations and to make quiet representations that continuance of such speeches cannot but be interpreted as unfortunate.

Competent observers do not attach great importance to the outcry which is believed designed to appease public opinion here.

To Invade European Skies

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

ERNEST DEMUYTER, Left, Veteran Belgian Balloon Racer, and PROF. AUGUSTE PICCARD, Right, Who Ascended Into the Stratosphere, Test the Fabric of the Belgica Preparatory to Its Entrance in the Gordon Bennett Cup Competition at Basel.

Chinese 'Red' Wave Blamed on Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

Fukien, and also further north in Shangtung, Dr. Koo said. The numbers subject to its influence are therefore not to be classed with more stable elements in China, in his opinion.

Communism Dates Far Back

Professor Kang took the wind from sails of the argument that Russia has introduced Communism into China, by rolling back his nation's long scroll and showing that in the eleventh century B. C. a form of state Communism flourished there. It was destroyed in the third century B. C., and an attempt to revive it in the first century B. C. failed.

More recently, Lenine himself is known personally by Professor Kang repeatedly to have borrowed in Berlin a copy of the biography of Hung Hsiu-chuan, leader of the Taiping rebellion.

His aim was to profit from Chinese Communism in formulating policies for the Russian system, he added.

In immediate practical affairs, however, Professor Kang finds that the Russian form of Communism filtering into China from the north, can in no sense be called indigenous to China. It was held to be an exotic growth that may score temporary successes, but which cannot win the Chinese people permanently unless it changes its policies in line with traditional Chinese concepts of Communism.

Mr. Sokolsky, who has lived many years in China, expressed the opinion that present Communist influence in China need cause no alarm. In many ways it tends to benefit the people by giving them small units of organization through which to defend themselves against actions of war lords, he added.

These units supply some of the deficiencies of a government described as sagging back into militarism and feudalism. Apprehension that tenets of Communism are taking deep root in China can be dismissed, Mr. Sokolsky assured the round table. These tenets are contrary to Chinese inclinations and are not understood by Chinese who call themselves Communists for purposes of expediency, he held.

This discussion struck at the basis of a fear expressed by Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Member of the Japanese House of Peers, that China may fall under Russian influence and thus endanger world peace. In his public lecture last night and at the round table today he took the position that Japan is defending western civilization against the possibility of a Russo-Chinese combination.

This reasoning was one of his chief points in defending Japan's actions in Manchuria and at Shanghai. Other speakers at the round table, including some not Chinese, interpreted recent Japanese policy as hastening the outcome Dr. Nitobe says it is designed to avert.

When challenged after presenting this view, Professor Kang rose to repeat it in measured words. He reported from evidence in hand that a definite gain in Communist sympathy among peasants of the Yangtze Valley has occurred as a result of the siege of Shanghai.

Japanese Action Defended

General Yakontoff denied that Moscow has energies or inclination at present to attempt influencing Chinese affairs. Mr. Sokolsky, however, was sceptical from first-hand observations over a long period in China.

Soviet penetration of Mongolia was cited by Dr. Nitobe as clear evidence that Moscow intends eventually to obtain control of vast Chinese territories. This is contrary to Japanese interests and China's failure to prevent it was a moving factor in the invasion of Manchuria by Japan, he asserted.

All along the line, Dr. Nitobe traced Japanese actions in that area and at Shanghai to necessities of "self-preservation" on the part of the Island Empire. On this basis he held there has been no violation of the Nine-Power Treaty, the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Kellog pact. What western nations have done to protect their nationals and material investments in backward nations, Japan is doing on the Asiatic Continent, he said.

Yet western opinion has called it aggression and treaty violation. Dr. Nitobe described himself as puzzled and hoped that in future the West will view Japan's actions of this time as a bulwark in the Orient.

PORTLAND TO BOSTON BOAT SERVICE ENDS

Discontinuance of steamship service from Boston to Portland, Maine, was announced, Sunday, by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. Uncontrolled truck competition and higher fuel prices caused the cancellation of the sailings.

Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, president of the lines, said: "It has now become apparent that no efforts are being made to place trucks under Government regulations. In a nutshell, the uncontrolled trucks and the added cost of fuel oil have placed us in a position of not being justified in maintaining the service that has been in operation for over a century."

SWANSON BASES ARMS REDUCTION ON 'PLAIN TALK'

Strong Efforts Needed to Force Diplomatic Action, Senator Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Reporting on his European assignment as American Disarmament Conference delegate, Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia yesterday expressed optimism over ultimate cuts in world armaments, but said diplomats would have to abandon "feather dusters" and use force if pledges emanating from Geneva are to be made effective.

Declaring all nations now were interested intensely in the economic problem, the Virginian, who is ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserted "real plain talk" and an improved political situation in Europe would be required to bring the Geneva promises to accomplishment.

The Senator withheld any opinion as to the inclusion of war debt revision in a general economic parley as proposed by Senator William E. Borah (R.), chairman of the committee. He expressed some alarm over recent leanings in Germany toward an increased army and said if carried out this would destroy hopes of disarmament success.

Dismissing as inconsequential the amount of dissatisfaction in Europe over territorial assignments after the World War provided by the Versailles treaty, he contended that less than 10,000,000 of the 450,000,000 people in Europe were displeased on this score.

"I think conditions in Germany are more favorable than many people believe," Senator Swanson said. "The agreement on reparations and Germany's adherence to the Franco-British agreement of consultation indicates the disposition on the part of Germany to coöperate with Europe. This lessens a great deal the declarations made by the National Socialist and Nationalist Parties. I think Germany has settled finally the reparations problem and this removes one of the most troublesome questions, politically and financially, in Germany.

"If the pledges and promises of the Geneva conference are fulfilled there will be a very large reduction in armaments. The extent to which these promises will be fulfilled of course depends largely on political influences in Europe when the conference reassembles and the vigor with which the effort is pushed. I think it will take strong efforts and real plain talk to gain substantial achievement."

The Virginia Senator was pessimistic over the prospect of the proposed world agreement for further naval limitations, blaming the attitude of Japan in this respect.

Sale Strike Called By Iowa Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 9—Iowa farmers have been "called out" on a strike against low prices. The "Farmers' Holiday Association" declared a sellers' strike effective yesterday for 30 days or until farmers receive a fair price for their products, in accordance with a study of the cost of production of farm commodities this organization has made.

Leaders of Farmers' Unions are credited with launching the program, which includes withholding all farm products from market, and to demonstrate to farmers that by standing together they can accomplish results. The action is entirely voluntary.

Mr. Milo Reno is head of the association, whose strike appeal extends to more than 200,000 farmers in Iowa. Mr. Reno is quoted as saying that similar movements are getting under way in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Kansas, Wisconsin and Illinois.

BARKLEY CERTAIN OF RENOMINATION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9 (AP)—With almost one-half of the primary vote counted, United States Senator Alben W. Barkley appeared today almost certain of victory in his fight for a chance to be the first Kentuckian in 30 years to serve more than six years in the upper branch of Congress.

Returns from 2216 of the State's 4195 precincts gave the Democratic national convention keynoter 63,208 votes—more than a two to one lead over his closest opponent for the Democratic nomination, former Senator George B. Martin, who had 30,257. The third and last candidate, Dr. J. F. Wright, had 3361.

BUCK ON LONE FLIGHT

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 9 (AP)—Bob Buck stopped here 15 minutes this morning to refuel on his flight from Newark, N. J., to Mexico City. The 18-year-old flier landed here at 9:05, refueled and took off at 9:20.

REICH'S DECREE IS HASTENED BY ANXIETY ABROAD

(Continued from Page 1)

Schleicher representatives and the Hitlerites over inclusion of the Fascists in rebuilding the Cabinet in consonance with the Fascists' gains in the recent Reichstag election.

The negotiations resemble two riders attempting to occupy the same saddle but each trying to outmaneuver the other to gain control of the reins.

The effort is to find a meeting ground between what the Fascists are demanding and what the present government is willing to concede. The more extreme Hitlerites are demanding practically a new Cabinet rather than participation in the old one. They are demanding the Chancellorship for Herr Adolf Hitler plus the vice-chancellorship and several of the most important ministries.

But it is an open question whether Herr Hitler himself favors assuming the Chancellorship. This would place him in the embarrassing position of delivering on his promise that the Fascists hold the panacea for all of Germany's economic, political and social ills.

Moreover the duties of the Chancellorship would separate Herr Hitler from active control of his party. This apparently would not disappoint some of the more radical leaders within the party ranks who have been known to have been pressing Herr Hitler toward office in the hope of enabling themselves to become more powerful within the party ranks. They are declaring through the party press, such as Angriff, that unless power is granted to Herr Hitler the Fascists will take it by force.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Aubrey Nelson, Laconia, N. H.
Aubrey Nelson, Laconia, N. H.
Hattie M. Geesey, York, Penna.
Daniel Maitland Gleeklen, Surrey, Eng.
Mrs. Violette E. McKechnie, Cork, Ire.
Mrs. Betty Moore, Dublin, Ire.
Miss Majorie C. Sellers, Wakefield, Eng.
Mrs. Elphie E. Hopkins, Dublin, Ire.
Miss Mary Pelham, Dublin, Ire.
Mrs. Albert S. Ryan, Uniontown, Penna.
Miss Madeline Harris, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Olive A. Rainer, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Blanche Long, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Margaret G. Kittredge, Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. Ellen Babcock, Chicago, Ill.
Beatrice M. Reinhold, Watertown, Conn.
Mrs. W. E. Tanel, Waterbury, Conn.
Miss Emily Tanel, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bell, Washington, D. C.
Albert S. Ryan, Uniontown, Penna.
Adele E. Gutman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. K. E. Barbey, New York, N. Y.
Irma Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie H. Twitchell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Jane E. Twitchell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Ann T. Twitchell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Ruth Twitchell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Lois Twitchell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Albert E. Barnard, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Maud Scott, Dublin, Ire.
Mrs. Lily Beckett, Dublin, Ire.
Miss Katherine Mary Fulton, Glasgow, Scotland.
Miss Gertrude Blackshaw, Blackpool, Eng.
Elizabeth H. Malina, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Emma Ahrens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Clara Ahrens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank E. Bowman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Christine M. Bowman, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Hugh Veale, Dallas, Texas.
Miss Mildred Jones, Houston, Texas.
Miss Louise Barbey, New York, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Fulton, Kinston, N. C.
Charles O. Gray, Portland, Ohio.
Miss Florence Tillotson Hart, Johannesburg, South Africa.
Miss Luella W. Harvey, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Lilian E. Harvey, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Doris V. Harvey, Rochester, N. Y.
Jarrett P. Boone, Miami, Fla.
Robert J. Boone, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Effie E. Bebout, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel Warren, Preeville, N. Y.
Brita England, Stockholm, Sweden.
Miss Katharina Reiss, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Walka M. Fields, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lillie W. Fields, Baltimore, Md.
Catherine R. Fields, Baltimore, Md.
M. Isabel Fields, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Elizabeth Adair, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Marietta Karnes, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Katherine Albing, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Von Dollen, Jamaica, N. Y.
John Von Dollen, Jamaica, N. Y.
Miss Agnes Von Dollen, Jamaica, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie Chapman, Redditch, Worces., Eng.
Mrs. Elsie Thomas, Birmingham, Eng.

TENNIS SHORTS

Only a few years ago it was said that women players would never be seen without stockings on the centre court at Wimbledon. Today the trend toward coolness and comfort in tennis clothing for men also is clearly apparent. Our tennis shorts, for instance, have become definitely established with customers this summer for everything but tournament play. They are made in our own workrooms of white or grey flannel, white linen crash and white or tan gabardine.

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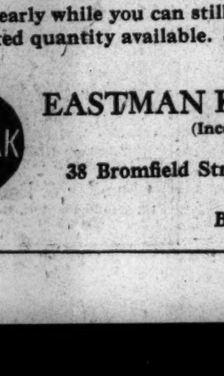
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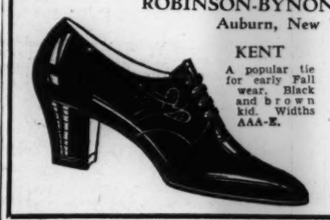
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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

On Seashore And Dune

Gardens That Look Natural

By EGBERT HANS
of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Design

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE hesitates to recommend the "line of least resistance" to the ambitious gardener. Yet, when making, maintaining and enjoying gardens on the ocean's shore, to follow this line is indeed to garden with wisdom and in comfort.

Here more than anywhere else does nature "lay down the law" to the fullest extent, telling you in a rather peremptory manner what you can do and what you had better not attempt. You have dominant factors to reckon with, such as the prevailing storms and winds. You must measure the reach of the salt spray, a boundary line for many trees, shrubs and plants. There is the shifting of the sands to be considered, lest some day you find your garden buried under a newly formed sand dune.

Before attempting to beautify the grounds about the seaside home—whether stately residence or small cottage—all this should be studied and recorded during at least one full circuit of the seasons so that all gardening operations may be planned and carried out in accordance with and subject to these fixed elements. In doing this you will not only follow the "line of least resistance" but you will avoid the mistake of making a "suburban" place out of a seaside home. Remember that here also more than anywhere else are the characteristics of the surroundings so outstanding that whatever you do should be in full harmony with this particular beauty.

The seaside garden for most of us is one of limitations from many standpoints. First, there are the restrictions imposed by conditions referred to above. Second, we are there only during vacation time, usually midsummer, and if we do any planting great care should be taken to select such plants of both shrubs and flowers whose blooming period will coincide with our vacation days. Last spring while on Cape Cod I saw a beautiful seaside rock and terrace garden, built at great expense and in full splendor of bloom, but, alas, the owner was still sweltering in the season's first heat in a western city.

Third, we go to the shore to play, therefore our seaside garden should require only a minimum of maintenance. It need not be less beautiful for all that. In fact, much seaside gardening may be of the "negative" kind, that is we may not do any planting but confine our gardening to opening, thinning and trimming the existing vegetation in order to frame views to ocean and dune. That of course depends a good deal on local conditions but I know of very few places where this cannot be done successfully.

Simple Treatment

The seashore is usually either predominantly rocky or sandy, with equal though different beauty in both cases. The sandy shores of Belgium and Holland, with their villas dotted among the dunes and very little evidence of "human gardening" are as attractive as the rocky coast of the Mediterranean, with its elaborate gardens and subtropical floral splendor. There is very little man can do except by sympathetic cooperation to improve upon the natural beauty of Cape Cod or the coast of Maine, different as they may be in their aspect.

Where there are rocks there is usually soil and often can the garden be brought to the edge of the high-water mark. With a few rocks and an ounce of portulaca seed one can do wonders at the seashore, especially if, as is frequently the case, there are some existing pines twisted by the elements and some junipers to frame pictures and to provide a background to the thousand and one colors and shades of the portulaca.

It is in the seaside rock garden that the design or layout, rather than the floral effects, are of primary importance, although neither needs to be sacrificed to the other. By design I mean a well studied walk system along carefully selected resting places chosen for shade at all times of the day, and from which to enjoy ocean views, the sunrise and the sunset. Rock plants should be selected for summer, rather than spring, bloom, and planted in large masses to avoid artificiality. The views should be framed by trimming existing trees and planting others, preferably evergreens. There are fortunately many evergreens that will stand seashore conditions. Among those are the retinosporas or chamacypress, some of which have a rugged and irregular outline, the cedars, the Austrian pine, the Banks pine, the Norway spruce and perhaps, strange to say, the Colorado spruce, the blue color of which is very attractive when planted in groups. On Long Island we find the Mount Atlas cedar and the Cedar of Lebanon, neither of which is hardy enough for New England. The white pine is frequently found along the northern coast, but is somewhat more difficult to establish by garden planting.

Among the dwarf evergreens select the junipers and the Japanese yews, with the Mugho pine for their hardiness to withstand the lash of wind and storm. Although not evergreen, but with a dark green glossy foliage the Rosa Rugosa is one of the best seashore shrubs, and makes a good combination with the often existing wild crimson rambler rose.

After the bloom is over, there are the attractive large fruits to be enjoyed during the rest of the season.

Among the Dunes

Gardening among the sand dunes is a more strenuous problem due to the uncertainty of the topography. It should be limited to small areas free from the shifting sands or well protected by windbreaks. Here garden soil must not only be brought in but must be carefully preserved and guarded. A good bottom layer of seaweeds and manure will save the soil from mixing with the sand and will prevent the water from draining to and through the sand underneath without benefit to the plants. The garden should also be well surrounded by thick and solid vegetation to act as a wind and sand break.

The sand dunes offer some of the finest vegetation in trees, shrubs and ground covers for this purpose as well as to frame views and pictures. The pitch pine and the beach plums are not only picturesque but provide the best of windbreaks. The first stands more often alone but the latter live in large groups or masses.

Then there are the bayberries (Myrica) of candle wax fame, as good an evergreen as may be had and flourishing on pure dry sand. They also form large masses with irregular outlines following the steep or gentle slopes of the dunes. Among the ground covers we find the dense mats of bearberry with foliage and fruit equally striking. This is now being propagated by nurserymen being known botanically as Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. It is one of the best ground covers to hold steep banks or make a carpet where little else will grow. There is the Hudsonia with its wealth of golden bloom, the sea rocket, of the mustard family, with its small purple flowers reminding us of the cacti of the desert. The sea pea or veitch, the beach wormwood or dusty miller, the sand star puffballs that look like black-eyed Susans, many other sergum- and spurge-like plants and of course the beach grass with a beauty all its own swaying in the wind and giving a rhythm to the dunes.

Here is a complete garden provided by nature, of unusual beauty and calling for no labor on our part—only a sympathetic attitude of conservation.

Around the House Itself

Of course we wish to do something about the house. We may want a lawn and a flower garden that reminds us of home. The lawn must be made in the manner described with brought-in soil and full protection.

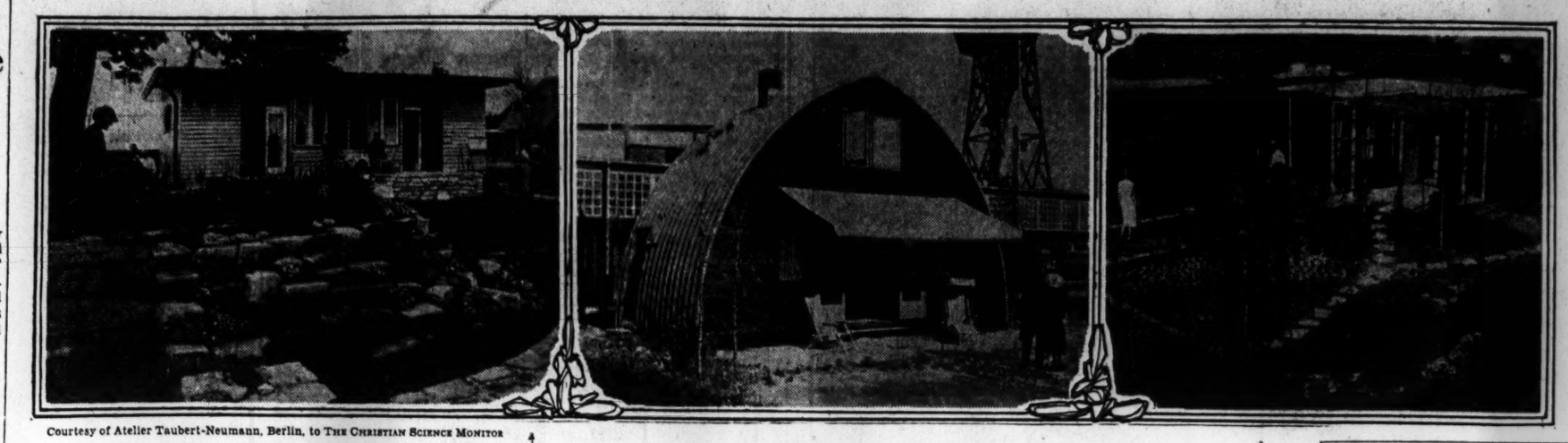
It is well to limit it to a small area. For the cottage in the dunes small flower beds may be surrounded with cement curbing to guard the soil and surrounded with a hedge that may be the existing or imported bayberries to preserve the "native" element and appearance.

Where one wishes to do little work soil pockets may be made, again with protective curbing, at the corners of house porch or shelter to hold vines or annuals. Such a soil pocket may be a wall bed.

Climbing roses do well along the shore and make splashes of color. When planted over a trellis or entrance gate they create garden incidents without much effort or maintenance. Annuals will reseed themselves and look more natural than hybridized prize varieties of perennials, demanding less care and blooming over a longer period. The herbs with their prevalent gray foliage are harmonious and effective: I have seen the finest lavender bed within the sound of the surf.

One seems to look in vain for a happy medium between the lavish large and elaborate seashore gardens of large estates and the cottage or camp devoid of all signs of garden activities. Yet it is the latter in its multitude and accessibility of the public eye that would if beautified even in a modest manner do so much toward the improvement of our shore resorts.

Moreover a little more private enterprise at beautification will undoubtedly result in an increased appreciation of our natural seaside beauty and will lead to more cooperation among those who are in various ways the trustees of this beauty.



Courtesy of Atelier Taubert-Neumann, Berlin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three Types of the So-Called "Growing" Houses Erected at the Berlin Summer Exhibition. In Each Case Only the First Unit Is Here Shown. Other Sections May Be Added and Are According to Unified Plan, "Growing" Into the Completed House. An Examination of the Three House Plans Shown Below Indicates Additions. In Nos. 1 and 3 the Walls in Heavy Black Surround the Parts First Built. Additions Are Indicated by Shaded Walls. For No. 2 the "Slices" Are Added at the Rear.

'Growing Houses' In Germany

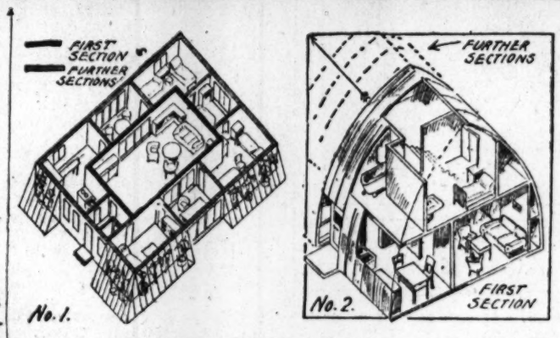
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

"CUT yourself a piece of house." That is Germany's answer to the problem of building in the suburbs. It is an answer also to the problem that arises from the growing popularity of week-ending in the attractive countryside of the German provinces. Growing houses, the Germans call them, and the idea proves as inexpensive as it is simple.

They start with a single room. It is a house in itself. A French door leads out into the garden. But soon more "house" may be needed. Buy another section. The French door now leads into the living-room. Other sections and dining rooms, kitchen, bath—until the house is complete.

Prices of the houses vary but the central room of one of average size can be purchased for about $500.



Additions are somewhat less expensive, so that the entire house can be completed for less than $1000.

These small houses gain in attractiveness through the garden treatment. Rock gardens are especially popular, as natural surroundings can be utilized and they require a minimum of artificial landscaping. Extensive use of hedges and flagged walks is found in the treatment adapted to many of the flatter sections which abound about the lakes in the northern part of Germany. The photographs show typical examples of model houses with gardens erected at the Berlin Summer Exhibition, "Sonne, Luft und Haus für Alle" (Sun, light and homes for all).

My Garden Hobby

Stoke-on-Trent, Eng.

Dear Friends:

Making bird baths or garden pools should be everyone's hobby in a garden, especially where there is no natural water. This picture shows the result of one such effort. Some workmen put a layer of concrete on the floor of the pool, but beyond this everything is strictly homemade, including the elephant and his plinth. The former is useful as well as ornamental, for he discharges water into the pool through his upraised trunk. The enjoyment of the children who use the pool for bathing on hot days has been ample reward for the labor bestowed on it, quite apart from its other attractions!

In front of the picture a "camomile lawn," suggested a while ago on the Gardening Page of the Monitor, slopes to the edge of the water, while on the right Veronica filiformis, a sheet of tiny blue flowers, is kept within bounds only by the paved path. Pink and white arabis, blue Viola cornuta and purple catmint are other attractive bits of color among the rocks. I am trying to grow the trailing arbutus (Epigaea repens) in one corner, but so far it does not seem very much at home in North Staffordshire.

(Mrs.) F. L. A.

Ridgefield, Conn.

Dear Garden Lovers:

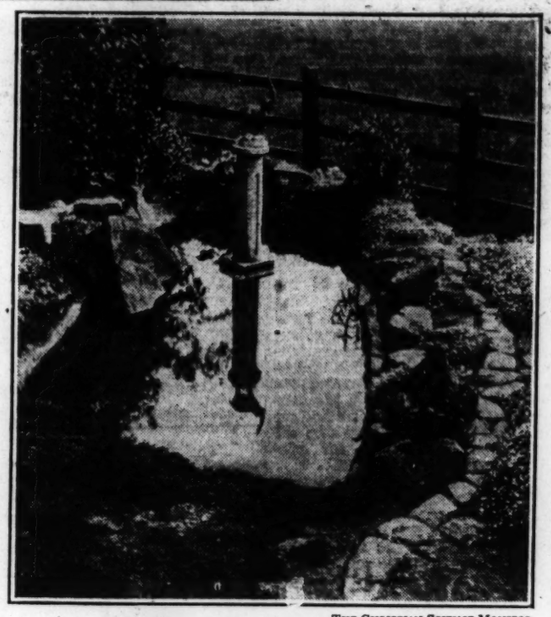
I have been so interested in the "Hobby Letters," and so grateful to those who arranged the Garden Page and added "My Garden Hobby," that it is time I listened to an inner voice and wrote my garden letter.

After purchasing the place we love, and renovating the house, about seven years ago, our thought turned to getting the grounds in order. It was very swampy on one side of the house and there were big rocks to be removed but with a well laid out plan and persistence, we soon had a splendid lawn. We made quite an improvement by terracing the lawn around the house. Beyond the terrace toward the main road is a large level lawn well adapted to croquet. Between the croquet lawn and the stone fence that borders the road is another terraced lawn planned for a putting green. These different levels are connected by artistic stone steps. The curving driveway passing the putting green forms on the opposite side a very unusual place for one drive is a large circular terrace, sometimes used for an out door living room, which is shaded by immense maple trees which we have named "David" and "Jonathan." The naming of trees is one of our hobbies. Looking between these trees about 500 or 600 feet distant is a splendid specimen of our New England elm with its graceful, waving, well draped plume. This tree we call "The Sentinel." On the east side from the house stands a very big ash which has stood the test of years in storm and sunshine. This is "The Monitor." We enjoy this interesting hobby of naming the trees and each one becomes very intimate and friendly to us.

The planting of our two borders has taken thought and given happiness. The background for each is a stone fence. In the rear of each border have been planted the larger shrubs, lilacs, etc. In front of these are the taller growing flowers in big clumps — delphiniums, columbines, and others. The border is full of perennials; yet there is room to plant annuals, new and old varieties every spring in the open spaces, and this enables us to enjoy a continuous bloom.

Our bird hobby is very entertaining. We have a number of bird houses nicely located, also feeding houses and bird baths. We have all the varieties of birds in this vicinity and they pay us with their songs and the good they do in freeing the place from insects. Recently while out here for the week-end, a flutter and a tapping at the window in the living room after it was lighted drew our attention. We saw a bird who seemed to want to come in. We went outside and as it made little resistance we brought it in. After spending the evening with us, and perching for the night on a curtain rod in our living room, it took its freedom of the flower borders. This border narrows down as it nears the house and becomes a rock garden.

Then facing the house beyond the



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Bird Bath and Pool in a Garden of One of Our Hobby Column Correspondents Who Lives at Stoke-on-Trent, England.

naturally in the morning. How birds respond to loving thoughtfulness!

(Mrs.) M. B. J.

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Garden Friends:

I have read with much interest the letters from the garden and flower enthusiasts all over the country, and have thought I might contribute my bit of interest to other readers.

Our part of Idaho is fairly young, as 25 years ago this wonderful irrigated section was only a sagebrush expanse. There are still many places where water has not yet reached, and one drives through miles and miles of flat, gray sagebrush. Last fall we had this experience, when suddenly we came to a clearing and the bright green of irrigated alfalfa showed the beneficent presence of water. Then we rubbed our eyes to see if it were a dream, for there before us lay a gorgeous patch of color—all colors—as if the rainbow had somehow tucked up its ends and dropped to earth. They were dahlias, an acre of them, the most perfect and varied specimens one could imagine. A sign said "Welcome to Dahlia Gardens," so we lost no time in accepting the invitation. It was like fairyland walking between the rows of plants (planted four and six feet apart) which grew so high that the beautiful blossoms nodded and smiled into our very eyes.

The lady whose garden it is, was most kind about explaining the types and many varieties of each type, the work of setting out tubers in the spring, irrigating in summer and storing away the roots in the fall.

We tried to pick favorites, but all were so beautiful—the delicate Abalone resembling a pale pink water lily; the Yap Hank, an odd yellow and red striped dahlia of informal decorative type; the Ambassador, a cactus dahlia so like a gorgeous chrysanthemum; the Queen of the Garden Beautiful, which originated in San Quentin prison; the peony types with open centers—one season by planting the area completely to creeping bent grass. The major element of difference is the cost involved in the complete planting.

Perhaps the more common reason for the limited "plug" plantings is the treatment of turf-worn areas, such as grassy pathways and the parking space between the street curb and the sidewalk. The recognized ability of creeping bent grass to wear well and its rate and habit of growth when cultural conditions are suitable make it desirable where other grasses have difficulty in maintaining a turf. However, it may be expected to do no better than other grasses unless soil and moisture conditions are right.

A well-drained loam soil, preferably of the sandy type, is important if creeping bent grass is to thrive. Especially for turf-worn areas, the soil should be thoroughly loosened before "plugs" are set. Heavy clay and silt soils should be loosened to a depth of three inches or more, a part removed and one-third or more by bulk of sharp, coarse mason sand added and mixed thoroughly with the remaining soil, or else replace the heavy soil with a good loam.

One of the most successful "plug" treatments of creeping bent that I have seen was that given to an old cinder roadway which crossed a golf course then in play. Three inches of the road surface material was removed, the base was loosened and three inches of a good sandy loam soil put in place. The soil was rolled and then seeded with a mixture of fine grass, red top and rye grass. The creeping bent "plugs" were set into this newly seeded surface about eight to ten inches apart each way. Small pieces were torn from cut creeping bent sod as used. This bent planting filled in completely from June to September, even though many hundred pairs of feet tramped over it daily. The purpose of the grass seeding was to keep the intervening spaces green until the bent planting spread completely.

New plantings of bent "plugs" should be watered faithfully until growth is established. They should not be allowed to dry out completely at any time. For areas where there is much tramping, some protection should be given until the grass has started to grow.

Creeping bent grass "plugs" cut in small squares and ready for planting are offered for sale in unit packages by department stores in some localities. Where bent grass nurseries can be reached direct, it will be found convenient to purchase a few square feet of the turf and cut or tear it into small pieces as desired. Whole sections may be planted as a source of supply for "plugs" for future use.

Planting may be done at any time that lawn grass seeding would be advisable. Early fall, particularly late August and early September, is ideal for sections that may expect seasonal rains at this time. Most fall bent plantings average better than spring plantings both as to amount of labor necessary to care for the bent and the stand of grass secured is concerned. This holds true for the different methods of planting. Of course, fall-planted "plugs" will not spread much before the following spring.

An important advantage of the "plug" method is that small areas may be treated with a minimum of expense. The trial "plugs" serve as a check on the suitability of the soil for growing creeping bent grass. When some growth has taken place new "plugs" may be taken from the established turf and set out as before. The holes left are filled with soil and the adjoining bent will fill over in a short time. It is well to consider that in treating a blue grass or other grass lawn with bent "plugs" a mottled turf appearance will result until such time as the creeping bent has completely intermingled so as to provide a uniform turf texture.

A Bit o' Bent For the Lawn

By F. J. KELLEHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Milwaukee, Wis.

"WHAT may I expect from this method of planting creeping bent grass?" That is the question asked by many a lawn owner as he studies the "plugs" which are getting a trial on numerous blue grass and mixed grass lawns, this year.

"Plugs" are small squares or disks of creeping bent turf which are spaced at varying intervals and set into the lawn surface like any ordinary piece of sod. Faded spots in the existing lawn turf provide especially favored resting places. This method of culture is an outgrowth of golf course practices, where "plugs" of various sizes are used to replace injured or weed-infested spots in the putting green turf carpet.

The object of the lawn treatment is to enable the creeping bent grass to introduce itself into the existing turf. This it does from the plants in each "plug" through its characteristic habit of spreading growth. In some cases, the method may be mistaken as a short cut to a complete creeping bent turf. With the competition of existing grass, the spread will require some years to accomplish what could be done in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Bird Bath and Pool in a Garden of One of Our Hobby Column Correspondents Who Lives at Stoke-on-Trent, England.

Drawn by Egbert Hans for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE HOME FORUM

Narrow Strips and Broad Acres

THE annual springtime visit to our little country place, near the foothills of the Berkshires, leaves me meditating on the element of rightness in village life that allows this relic of true Jeffersonian America to persist in so fast-changing a world. I have been wondering what is the fundamental difference—from the human standpoint—between these two distinct phases of existence, which allows the old order a certain amount of sturdy vigor, while the new order stampedes off in new and unknown directions. That difference, I believe, lies in the varying emphasis that people attach to WHAT YOU DO and HOW YOU DO IT. For does not modern thought tend to concentrate with increasing preoccupation upon the achievement itself, while the old order has always interested itself mainly in the manner of the accomplishment and the human agents involved?

I remember an occasion when the oncoming new order impressed itself deeply on my young imagination. I had gone to see a great billiard match—a solemnity second only to cricket itself in the eyes of the British public. The heroes of the green-baize table in those days were names like Roberts and Stevenson, who played with extraordinary grace and variety and gave untold delight to the spectators. But on this occasion we had gone to see a young man from Australia, who had wrought havoc with all traditions of the game. As I watched this pale, impassive young man, he drove his own ball from baulk into the top right-hand pocket off the red in such a way that the red returned to exactly the same position, and the same shot could be repeated. And repeated it was, almost without break, for an hour and a half, when I retreated, drowsy at the monotonous performance, yet compelled to admit that, if mere achievement was in question, the young man had solved his problem—he had piled up an immense score and he was almost impossible to beat. It seemed evident, even in those days, that, if everyone went after his problems in some such way as that, a new era of almost staggering changes would come about.

The tutelary genius behind such an age, I imagine, would be the Indian sage, who set himself to carve a perfect staff; and for years, decades and even centuries he did nothing but work at his staff, until finally it was perfect, whereupon he was in a position to rule the earth, which he did for some thousands of years. Perhaps the sage really derived his ascendancy from the well-known inability of his fellow-countrymen to concentrate on any practical task—I sometime think we shall become so specialized that a sage will one day evolve a generalization, and so will be set up to rule the earth.

But the effect of the old man of the staff and the young man of the balls upon our life today is indeed remarkable. It touches almost every part of our daily routine. When the Spring-cleaning cataclysm comes round, you telephone to the local house-cleaning concern, whereupon men armed with vacuum apparatus seize your domicile, keep it for the day, and at sundown restore it to you immaculately clean. Who the men were, what were their politics, their taste in food or motorcars, or how their children were getting on at school, you do not know, and—alas for the ties of human sympathy!—probably do not care. They are, as it were, part of the vacuum apparatus, or part of the job. The whole process is merely designed to relieve you of all effort—except to cope with the bill. Your milk is delivered to you in still more impersonal style. Dark, mysterious figures come and clatter bottles beneath your bedroom window in the small hours of the morning; and when you get up, the milk is on the step. Later some invisible agency drops a bill into your mail. For your general purchases and repairings all that happens is a telephone call, a delivery truck, and a bill; and, whether the rest of it is done by machines, specialists, or slaves, you have little means of knowing.

But if this impersonal method of satisfying your material wants meets your convenience most amazingly, it is equally well adapted to the specialists behind the scenes, for each specialist is, as it were, given a right-of-way to work his own operation to the limit of its capacity, as little as possible hampered by the rest of the community. How then does the community, as a unified whole, fare under this piecemeal régime? If there are doubts on this point, there are certainly none when we look in at the old village, which for nearly a century after the Revolutionary War has prided itself on being a model form of democratic freedom. You may find that the work is done with slow deliberation and something short of efficiency, but you are likely to forget about that in the interest attached to the person doing it and the manner in which it is done.

* * *

The process of awakening our empty house from its long winter torpor is undertaken by a hardworking neighbor, living with her daughter in a cottage down at the stream, a cheerful matron with the voice of a Sandra Belloni, who washes linen, makes dresses and has a long list of other avocations which I do not pretend to know. She did not seize our abode and drive us out into the woodlot, but seemed to adopt the rôle of a guest, gave us all the news of the neighborhood, invited us to attend her daughter's graduation at the school next day, which we accepted, for we had known the young lady since her toddling days, and then proceeded to apply brush, broom and mop, awakening all the dormant echoes of the house with gems of Verdi and Meyerbeer.

The milk procedure is equally pointed with pleasant human associations. It consists in a short walk, bottle in hand, down the lane to a busy farm, which, besides keeping cows, sheep and pigs, offers a noisy welter of hens, ducks, muscovy, turkeys and other fowl and acts as exchange for the local farmers' telephone line. The transaction involves a chat with the farmer and his helpers and an inspection of the latest animal, bird or building added to his premises. There is always the bill, as in the city. But it is scarcely impersonal.

You ask how much. Your man looks troubled—he "can't say, exactly."

"Three dollars?"

"Oh, no. Two'd be enough."

You come down to two and three-quarters. He goes up to two and a quarter. Finally you agree to split the difference at two and a half—an inverted form of bargaining that, unlike the more conventional form favored in the cities, satisfies both parties.

* * *

Most of the business in this old-time village needs the intervention of the mail stage man. This indispensable carrier handles not only mails, but passengers, freight and all manner of purchases that he gets for you in town. He keeps cows, cats, pigs, dogs, foxes, hens and a varied assortment of less conventional creatures. He helps govern the town and, knowing the needs of the farmers along his route, he helps them as the need arises. Long since deprived of its old store, church and blacksmith's shop, the community has come to look upon the mailman as its leading cohesive element. Without any of the elbowing qualities of leadership, or any spectacular show of initiative, our mailman has gradually assumed a leadership through the farmers' realization of his complete reliability, his good judgment, and his sturdy sense of honor.

And so the village life goes on—a sad sight, no doubt, for the expert in speed and economics, for the community has a hard struggle with the economic forces impinging upon its life—but a joyful sight for whoever would look upon human good-fellowship allowed to blend freely and unhampered in all the activities of the daily life. There is little excess, little lack of self-restraint in a community in which the sense of responsibility is so well developed and consideration for each other's point of view is a matter of second nature. Here, if anywhere, is what Milton would term "decorum"—the self-restraint which provides the higher or organic unity.

I have no doubt that the new era, peopled with specialists, intends to keep the milk of human kindness within its purview; intends to arrive at this higher organic unity. I believe that in theory it looks to a world wherein each section of the works, run to perfection and to the limit of its capacity, will merge into a perfect whole. But I wonder if we should be satisfied to look to the future for this unity, if there be ways of coming nearer to it now? I wonder whether we do not already feel that the expert, pushing his own business or his own machine to the limit, is not ignoring the warning of Emerson that "every excess causes a defect," or the same warning, set in other words by the Autocrat at his breakfast-table: "Little localized powers, and little narrow streaks of specialized knowledge, are things men are very apt to be conceited about."

H. J. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign
14 pages .... 3c 24 to 30 pages 6c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.

United States
14 pages .... 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
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PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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"Lower Town, Quebec": From a Painting by Edward T. Grigware

True to Type

At an age when most children would be busy getting themselves as grimy as possible, these were absorbed in quite a different pursuit. The cheeks of the elder were red with exertion; the younger was pale, as is more usual with his race. His work was necessarily more sketchy than the other's, not that his energy was lacking, but that he had had fewer years in which to develop his strength. The field of his labors was restricted, for he was so little that his reach was hardly higher than his brother's head.

I suppose he was not a day over three; his brother four or five. The sights and sounds of the street outside, the squeals and laughter of other children, native products, playing on the sidewalk or strolling along with their tongues lingeringly scooping the ice cream from a cone, did not once divert them. Outside was young America, in whom the love of freedom develops early, and on whom industry is hard to graft; inside, the threshold once crossed, was another tradition, another hemisphere, another race. No one could expect that the solemn little boys would mingle gayly with the happy-go-lucky sidewalk gang, any more than that the carefree, noisy troop would enter into their orderly life indoors. It would take many a lesson before even the bigger ones could accomplish the competent work of these small children. Some of them watched, as I watched, from outside, the two round faces and the two pairs of tilted eyes, pressed close to the pane, not because of a longing to be out, but in an effort to detect and remove the least spot or smudge. For window cleaning was the task into which the boys were entering with all their might. The three-year-old scrubbed away at the lowest panes; the five-year-old polished to a nicety a higher section. Their team play was perfect. For years to come, someone taller would have to clean the upper sash. But it would be hard for the work of any grown-up to rival the gleaming lower surfaces.

For the sons of Li Hung, Laundryman, were developing true to type.

Madeira Embroidery

Though Madeira embroidery is famed around the globe, it is not really indigenous to the island. Of course, for centuries peasants had ornamented their costumes with stitched woolen designs, but this was individual, and there was no industry and none of the articles or designs that we recognize as Madeiran today. Then chance stepped in.

Some sixty years or so ago, a Mrs. Phelps, an English woman resident in the Island for the winter, took an interest in the native life of the small hill villages. She was impressed with the rather hard fortunes of the peasant women, the poverty and frugality of their lives, and their dependence upon the vicissitudes of agriculture. She started small schools for the native girls in embroidery and drawn work, found a market for their products. This provided a supplementary source of income for many a needy family. From this humble beginning the institution has grown until it is now one of the important industries of the island. Some work is done in Funchal in the establishments and wholesalers, but most of it is distributed to the little centers in the towns and villages scattered all over the Island. Here it is distributed again to the families and individual workers and paid for by the piece.

As you drive along the highways or climb the paths through the hill towns, you will see women and girls sitting in the windows and doorways of their houses busily and rapidly at work. You pass them going to the market-place with baskets on their heads loaded with the products of the farm and with the ever present bit of embroidery in their hands, the work going forward without interruption. The way is familiar enough—an occasional glance suffices for that—the balance of the basket is automatic, learned in childhood. Perhaps even the pattern they are working on is familiar, for how else could their fingers move with such dancing rapidity while they glance up to greet you as you pass? I remember once pausing on a high ridge to take some photographs. A little girl, scarcely more than a child, strolled up to see what the visitor was doing. She took great interest in the camera, walking around to look at the machine, and all the time the buds of an intricate design were growing and blossoming on the white linen under her fingers.—From "Atlantic Circle," by LEONARD OUTHWAITE.

TWENTY years ago, Casey Orr and Edward T. Grigware left their home in Spokane, Washington, and went to Chicago to study art. The former has become a successful cartoonist and Mr. Grigware is now one of Chicago's foremost painters. Last summer, as if in celebration of their years of friendship and progress, these two men drove east, with Quebec as their destination. As Mr. Grigware had never been abroad, he found Canada doubly quaint and paintable. The villages of one street, with their houses set diagonally on their lots, interested him. The mixture of English and French spoken by the farmers and tradespeople amused him. In Quebec his old hotel, with its elegant massive furniture, and the restaurants with their French dishes quite delighted the artist. Naturally, with so compatible an environment, his work was unusually good. He has now unbounded enthusiasm for Quebec and expects to return there in the fall to paint.

To a person acquainted with this old city, Mr. Grigware's picture, called "Lower Town, Quebec," is a faithful delineation which contains many of the elements making the old town unique. The buildings, with their steep tin roofs and dormer windows, are typical. Their simple façades and air of stability are counteracted by the bustle and color of the outdoor market, while the towering buildings of the upper town top the whole scene.

But, aside from its adherence to the actualities of the town, this canvas has feeling. Although gray—and Quebec is very gray—it possesses a luminosity that is more effective than color. The reflections in the street indicate that it has been raining, but the pale, pearly sky promises better weather. Although there is much detail of building, horses, carts and people, a unity of scheme has been preserved with the market as the main interest of the composition. The tawny stacks of boxes and baskets, the gay piles of green lettuce and red tomatoes, are the color notes which attract and hold the eye. The predominating area of buildings is handled most successfully, and in them Mr. Grigware demonstrates his skill; for he has painted the many similar windows with great variation of pattern and quality.

Umgebung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES GEHÖRT zur Aufgabe der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die Menschen zu lehren, wie sie die begrenzenden Annahmen, die die Verwirklichung von Erfolg und Glück vereiteln, überwinden können. Eine solche Annahme ist der Glaube, daß der Aufenthaltsort, die Beschäftigung, die Erziehung, die Angehörigen und gesellschaftliche Beziehungen, kurz alles, was die Menschen als Umgebung zu bezeichnen pflegen, ihre Tätigkeit, ihren Erfolg, ihre Geistigkeit und ihre Freude begrenze.

Es kann z. B. jemand glauben, er sei Umstände halber gezwungen, eine Beschäftigung zu übernehmen, für die er weder die angeborene Fähigkeit noch die nötige Ausbildung hat, oder er müsse sein Geschäft an einem Ort führen, wo er nie hoffen kann, daß es gedeihen werde. Vielleicht hat er die geistige Wahrheit erschaut und sehnt sich danach, daß sie sich Tag für Tag in seinem Bewußtsein entfalte. Da ihm aber alle seine Angehörigen und Geschäftsgenossen weltlich gesinnt zu sein scheinen, glaubt er, daß er in einer solchen Umgebung das ersehnte geistige Verständnis nicht erlangen könne.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt ihm die frohe Botschaft, daß seine Annahme nicht wahr ist. Sie zeigt ihm, daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Ebenbilde erschuf; daß der Mensch geistig ist, weil Gott der Geist ist; daß der Mensch durch Widerspiegelung geistige Kraft und Herrschaft zum Ausdruck bringt, weil Gott allmächtig ist, alle Kraft, alle Herrschaft hat. Man lernt durch die Christliche Wissenschaft verstehen, daß man nicht durch die Umgebung begrenzt ist, sondern die von Gott verliehene unendliche Befähigung zum Guten ungehindert zum Ausdruck bringen kann. Mangel an Gedeihen, Freude und Geistigkeit hat seinen Grund nicht in einer aufgezwungenen Beschäftigung an einem Ort, von dem man nicht wegziehen kann, oder in weltlich gesinnten Freunden, von denen man sich nicht trennen kann, sondern darin, daß man versäumt, seine gottverliehene Herrschaft zu beanspruchen, mit andern Worten, in falschem Denken über sich, seine Umgebung, seine Beschäftigung und seine Freunde. Ändert man sein Denken nicht, so dürfte einem auch eine Änderung der Umstände nichts nützen. Wenn man aber sein Denken über sich und seine Umgebung berichtigt, so findet man, gleichviel ob man dann seine äußeren Zustände ändert oder nicht, daß allmählich Einmütigkeit in unserer Umgebung in Erscheinung tritt, weil man seine geistige Herrschaft darüber zu erkennen beginnt.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 269): „Die Metaphysik löst Dinge in Gedanken auf und tauscht die Dinge des Sinnes gegen die Ideen der Seele ein". Wer glaubt, daß seine Beschäftigung ihm nicht zusage, darf diese Erklärung wohl erwägen; denn Beschäftigung besteht nicht bloß aus gewissen körperlichen Handlungen im Zusammenhang mit gewissen den Launen und Mißklängen der Materie unterworfenen Sinnengegenständen, die zuweilen angenehm, oft aber das Gegenteil davon sind. Beschäftigung im höchsten Sinne ist vielmehr harmonische geistige Tätigkeit, durch die Ideen der Seele wie Treue, Geduld, Ordnung, Genauigkeit, Friede, Eintracht, Gleichmut, Schönheit, Freude zum Ausdruck kommen. Beschäftigung, wahrhaft verstanden, ist kein eintöniger oder mühseliger Dienst um Lohn, sondern der freudige Ausdruck von Eigenschaften, die der liebende Vater-Mutter-Gott verliehen hat. Paulus schreibt: „Was ihr tut, tut es alles zu Gottes Ehre".

Das frohe Erlebnis einer jungen Frau, die die Wahrheiten der Christlichen Wissenschaft auf ihre Umgebungsfrage anwandte, dürfte andere ermutigen und ihnen helfen. Zustände, die mit ihrer Stellung im Geschäft zusammenhingen, machten sie sehr unglücklich. Sie fand besonders an Angtstellten, mit denen sie in Berührung kam, und an denen sie gewisse Fehler in der Veranlagung und im Betragen zu sehen glaubte, viel auszusetzen. Diese Tadelsucht beherrschte nach und nach ihr Denken in jeder Hinsicht. Schließlich wurde sie bedenklich krank. Ihre Heilung durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erweckte in ihr zu der Notwendigkeit geläuterten Denkens. Nach einiger Zeit befand sie sich geschäftlich in derselben Umgebung, doch mit dem Unterschied, daß sie jetzt verstand, daß nicht die die Zustände im Geschäft noch das Verhalten der Angestellten sondern ihr Denken darüber die Ursache ihres Elends war, und sie nahm sich vor, derselben Vesuchung nicht mehr zu unterliegen.

Sie dachte viel über die Erklärung der Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 469 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit nach: „Wir begraben den Begriff der Unendlichkeit, wenn wir zugeben, daß, obwohl Gott unendlich ist, das Böse in dieser Unendlichkeit eine Stätte hat; denn das Böse kann keine Stätte haben, wo doch aller Raum von Gott erfüllt ist". Sie folgerte: Da das Gute überall ist, muß es wie bei ihr auch bei denen sein, denen sie begegnet, und in ihrem wirklichen Sein müssen andere so gut wie sie das Gute zum Ausdruck bringen; ihre geistigen Augen können geöffnet werden, so daß sie nur das Gute als wirklich sehen.

Früher hatte sie ihr Denken über ihre Mitarbeiter oft von Furcht und Groll beherrschen lassen. Jetzt räumte sie dem Vertrauen, der Freundlichkeit, der Liebe und der Großmut deren rechtmäßige Macht ein, und bald sah sie dieselben Anggestellten Intelligenz, Freundlichkeit, Höflichkeit und Rücksichtnahme bekunden. Arbeitern, denen sie früher ausgewichen war, begegnete sie jetzt mit Vergnügen. Jeder Tag brachte bei ihrer eigenen Arbeit mehr Freude, Tüchtigkeit, Eintracht und Frieden. Die Arbeit hatte sich nicht geändert, sondern das in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrte und treulich angewandte rechte Denken hatte sie vom Unglücklichsein befreit.

Die Wahrheit, daß die einzig wirkliche Umgebung die Allgegenwart Gottes, des göttlich Guten, die Gegenwart des Geistes ist, steht allen Menschen jederzeit zur Verfügung; und die Erkenntnis dieser Wahrheit überwindet unfehlbar den Glauben an eine unerfreuliche oder ungünstige Umgebung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Out In the Dark

Out in the dark over the snow
The fallow fawns invisible go
With the fallow doe;
And the winds blow
Fast as the stars are slow.

Stealthily the dark haunts round
And, when the lamp goes, without sound
At a swifter bound
Than the swiftest hound,
Arrives, and all else is drowned;

And I and star and wind and deer,
Are in the dark together,—near
Yet far,—and fear
Drums on my ear
In that sage company drear.

How weak and little is the light,
All the universe of sight,
Love and delight,
Before the might,
If you love it not, of night.

—EDWARD THOMAS, Poems.

Environment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEACHING mankind how to overcome the restrictive beliefs which prevent the realization of success and happiness is included in the mission of Christian Science. One of these beliefs is that a person's activity, success, spirituality, and joy are limited by geographical location, occupation, education, family, and social relationships, the sum of which mankind has chosen to term environment.

An individual may believe, for example, that because of circumstances he is obliged to enter upon an occupation for which he has neither native ability nor needed education; or that he is being compelled to conduct his business in a locality where he can never hope to achieve prosperity. Perhaps he has gained a vision of spiritual Truth, and longs to let it unfold day by day in his consciousness; but because his family and business associates all seem to him worldly minded, he believes that in such an environment he cannot reach the spiritual understanding for which he longs.

To such a one Christian Science brings the gladsome message that this belief is not true. It shows that God created man in His likeness; that, God being Spirit, man is spiritual; that, God being omnipotent, having all power, all dominion, man expresses, by reflection, spiritual power and dominion. Instead of being restricted by environment, one learns through Christian Science that he is free to express the infinite capacity for good with which God has endowed him. Lack of prosperity, joy, and spirituality does not lie in an enforced occupation in a locality from which one cannot afford to move, or in materially-minded friends from whom one cannot part, but in one's failure to claim one's God-bestowed dominion; in other words, in wrong thinking about oneself, one's locality, occupation, and friends. Unless one changes one's thinking, a change in one's circumstances might be of no benefit. But whether or not one changes one's outward conditions, if one corrects his thinking about himself and his environment, he will find harmony beginning to appear in his environment, because he is beginning to realize spiritual dominion over it.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 269), "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." This statement may well be considered by one who believes that his occupation is distasteful; for occupation does not consist merely of certain physical acts relating to certain sense objects subject to the vagaries and discords of matter, being sometimes pleasant, but often the reverse; rather is occupation in its highest sense an harmonious spiritual activity, in which are expressed the ideas of Soul, such as fidelity, patience, order, accuracy, peace, harmony, poise, beauty, joy. Truly understood, occupation is not monotonous or laborious service for a wage, but the joyous expression of qualities bestowed by the loving Father-Mother God. Paul writes, "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

The happy experience of one who applied the truths of Christian Science to her problem of environment may encourage and aid others. This young woman became very unhappy because of conditions connected with her office position. Because of certain faults of disposition and conduct she thought she saw in them, she grew especially critical of employees with whom she came in contact. This habit of criticism gradually dominated her thinking about everything. Eventually, she became seriously ill. Through her healing in Christian Science she was awakened to her need of purified thinking. After a time she found herself in the same business environment, but with this difference: she now understood that it had been not the office conditions nor the conduct of the employees which had caused her distress, but her thinking about them; and she resolved not to be overcome again by the same temptation.

She meditated much upon the statement by Mrs. Eddy on page 469 of Science and Health, "We bury the sense of infinitude, when we admit that, although God is infinite, evil has a place in this infinity, for evil can have no place, where all space is filled with God." She reasoned that since good is everywhere, good must be with those whom she met, as well as with herself, and that, in their real being, they, as well as she, must be expressing good, and that her mental eyes could be opened to see good alone as real.

Formerly, she had often permitted fear and resentment to govern her thinking concerning her fellow workers. Now she allowed confidence, kindliness, charity, and generosity to have their rightful sway; and soon she saw intelligence, kindness, courtesy, and consideration being manifested by these same employees. Workers whom she had previously avoided, she now met with pleasure. Each day she experienced more joy, efficiency, harmony, and peace in her own activities. The work had not changed, but the right thinking taught by Christian Science, faithfully practiced, had delivered her from unhappiness.

The truth that the only real environment is the ever-presence of God, divine good, the presence of Spirit, is available to all mankind, at all times; and realization of this truth will certainly overcome the belief of unhappy or unfavorable environment.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

First Aid to The Artists

Since so little material relating to Greaves' life exists, and since his own account of it, somewhat disjointed as it was, brought something of the life of the Chelsea now no more, and of his own youth, so vividly before me, I feel that I cannot do better than attempt to reproduce it as closely as I am able. The brief account of his life, which follows is based upon notes taken down by me during conversation with him.

"I was born (he said) during the late 'forties in Lindsey Houses, now Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. My father was Charles William Greaves, a boatbuilder and boatman. My brother Harry and I drew and painted as soon as we could walk. We started by painting crests on boats and armorial bearings, and then encouraged by my father we went on to river scenes. My father didn't either draw or paint himself, but he was friendly with several artists. The one whom he knew best was Turner, who lived only a little way away from us, in Cremorne Road, I think. Although he knew Turner well, he never knew the man he was, that is, not until afterwards. My father said that Turner was fond of sketching in Battersea, and used to send his landlady, Mrs. Booth, across the river before him with his luncheon. When he did that he would always accompany her as far as Lindsey Houses to ask my father what the weather was going to be like, and if he received an unfavourable reply he would say to her, 'Don't go far. Greaves says it's going to be wet.' . . .

"Then there was another artist who lived near us, only about four doors away. He was John Martin, you know, the one who painted 'The Day of Judgment.' Whenever there was a storm and my father had to stay up all night to look after the boats, Martin used to say to him, 'If there are good clouds and a good moon, ring my bell.' And when there were, he would ring the bell, and in a little while Martin would come out onto the balcony of his house and start working. . . .

"I lost my head over Whistler when I first met him and saw his painting. Before that my brother and I had painted grey, and filled our pictures with numerous details. But Whistler taught us the use of blue and made us leave out detail. At first I could only try to copy him, but later I felt a longing for my own style, and something more my own did come back. We often used to stay up all night on the river with him, rowing him about. When he came to a view which interested him he would suddenly stop talking and sketch it with white chalk on brown paper, just showing the position of the lights and the river banks and bridges."—JOHN ROTHENSTEIN, in "A Pot of Paint, the Artists of the 1890's."

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EDUCATIONAL

A Child's Changing Interests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT is the use of letting John spend money for a stamp album? He will be interested in it only for a little while and then he'll want something else," said one mother to another as they discussed their children's ways.

"Yes, that's so," replied the other mother. "A while ago my Margaret was busy making scrapbooks in every minute of her spare time, and now she has forgotten all about them. She is interested in collecting different kinds of minerals."

It is true that children often become quickly alive to a new hobby, respond eagerly to a new interest, and as quickly and suddenly turn to something else. Yet these short-term enthusiasms, these intensive interests, have their rightful place in a child's life and may be of great value in his development. Time and money spent on these hobbies are rarely wasted, if a parent realizes their educative effect and broadening influence.

From One Thing to the Next

The plaintive sentence, "What shall I do now, mother?" is seldom heard in a family where the children are busy with varied interests and hobbies. Each different interest brings with it further possibilities, suggests some new activity, or opens new fields for explorations. Often the result is a deepened understanding of a larger phase of the subject or the desire to investigate an allied topic. Sometimes the pursuit of an interest may disclose a talent not noticed before, or it may perhaps help to develop skill or some sort.

In one family where there were two boys, the mother and father lived through many recurrences of childish enthusiasm on varying subjects. They not only submitted to these interests, but aided and abetted them by keeping them in mind and collecting specimens, saving pictures, and cutting out clippings that had any bearing on the hobby uppermost at the time.

When the older boy started collecting pictures of birds and pasting them into blank books, his mother, father, and brother aided him by keeping on the watch for bird pictures in magazines, posters and advertisements. On his birthday a book about birds was given him. Both his older friends and his playmates took an active interest in his hobby. The result of it all was many happy hours for the boy and his family as well as a more complete knowledge of bird life.

Some time later the boy was given a jig saw. In the attic of his home was a pile of old wall-boards. Through the following months the boy designed, painted, and sawed out enough small figures of animals and people to make a clever frieze around the playroom. He also delighted his friends with gifts of the unique figures and sent some to a home for children which needed playthings.

A sudden interest in lettering developed next. The young enthusiast studied library books to learn about the various styles of printed letters and how they were used. Part of his earnings was spent for special pens and colored inks. He filled notebooks with his attempts at artistic printing. Before long he was lettering the posters used in his school and club activities. It happened that this knowledge and skill in lettering became very useful later in his business life.

Many Altogether

Other interests of this particular boy included a stamp collecting, the hand painting of greeting cards by which he earned extra money, a collection of odd boxes with historic associations, and the fashioning of small articles of furniture for the home.

The younger boy in this family became interested in boats. First he made scrapbooks of boat pictures, then he used sheets of wrapping paper on which to draw and paint his own conceptions of various sea craft, and finally he began a collection of tiny replicas of every kind of a boat he could find. His mother allowed him to use the bathtub for an ocean on rainy days, and the boy spent many happy hours playing with his homemade wharf and his 20 tiny boats.

When he joined the Sea Scouts his interest in boats enlarged to include ropes and knots. Groups of boys came to his house to take part in knot-tying contests and later the younger Scouts were sent to him for expert instruction. As his work with boys developed, his interests included many phases of nature lore with its allied collections. This experience proved profitable in several ways when he later spent his summers as a camp counselor and went from college into specialized teaching.

The little girl of another family early showed a great interest in airplanes. It was a red-letter day when her father took her to visit an airport. Instead of other toys she liked to have miniature airplanes. The family saved airplane pictures, true accounts of various flights, and stories of aviators for her. Newspaper and magazine became interesting to her because of the airplane news, and her taste for books turned strongly toward the history of progress in aviation. Such an interest in a rapidly developing world-wide phase of modern life is worth being encouraged if only for its broadening effect.

This same little girl enjoyed the usual period of "dressing up" and spent part of her playtime representing different characters from books. Her mother donated a large box for the child's own collection of out-moded adult wearing apparel. Her brother made wands from branches, gold crowns and stars from pasteboard, and fashioned wreaths and ornaments to suit the occasions.

Sure of Parental Interest

The child grew up happily, sure of her parents' interest in all her activities. With a little of their help she devised most of her own amusements and recreations. Her hobbies included a collection of small dolls dressed in foreign costumes, the composition of her own songs at the piano, the collecting of shells, specimens of seaweed and other seashore articles, and the making of puzzle books for her friends. The interest in scrapbooks led her eventually to make about 25 different books according to her original ideas. Some of these scrapbooks contained illustrations that later were of value in her school work.

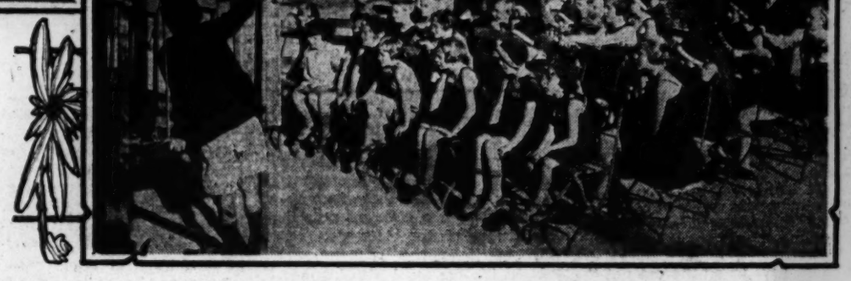
These many-sided interests and hobbies, even if short lived, are much better for children than unconstructive recreation, or amusements where they are merely the spectators. They supply the need for action, the urge to do something, to have a part in the day's scheme. Such interests will assuage, divert or re-direct the restlessness of childhood and adolescence, which is merely excess energy, and which is usually the underlying cause for unwisely expended effort and unruliness.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Courtesy of the Education Committee of the Town Council of Prague, Czechoslovakia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL THEIR WORLD IS A STAGE—THESE DOLLS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

How closely their entrances and exits are watched by the pupils of this open-air public school in Prague! The puppet theater has been carefully and understandingly made by the pupils. The stage and settings are the results of manual training and courses in art. The boys who operate have won the position. The dolls live in a cleverly constructed cupboard with all their furniture and trappings.



The Parent

Gurnee, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Having gained so much good from the Parent column ever since its first appearance in The Monitor, gratitude urges me to jot down a few observations and experiences and send them along with the hope that this sharing will be of help to others.

Haven't we all heard remarked over and over again, "I am trying to give to my child the things I did not have in my day"? But really, isn't the great necessity to give to our children the thoughts that seemed to be lacking in our experience, yet so sorely needed by us in our daily life?

In our grandparents' day the necessity of developing and making use of all the virtues was not so generally acknowledged as it is nowadays, but to bring out the best in the adult of tomorrow, a child of today should grow up gaining continually in a practical knowledge of all the virtues of life. Harmony should be just as constant a companion as honesty; wisdom as near as kindness; until all the many almost overlooked virtues are brought into daily use.

When my daughter was two years old we lived in a neighborhood where there were many small children, most of whom had some toy to ride upon. It wasn't long before my little one wanted one of these toys, too. She seemed so young for such a toy but when here desire took on the tone of grief, it was decided to get something that would "go."

When the bright red lacquered, rubber-tired, disc-wheeled, kiddie car was delivered and found to have pedals like the pedals on a real bicycle and a bell on the handle bar, the immediate joy of the neighborhood seemed to be centered on this beautiful thing. Bicycles, tricycles and kiddie cars were temporarily abandoned and all the children gathered round to see. This opportune moment was given to the planting of the seed of unselfishness, and to the silencing of envy and jealousy which seemed to be rising among the curious. I took my little daughter into the house with me for a few minutes, leaving the children to examine the toy to their satisfaction. It was explained that the kiddie car belonged to her after each child had first been given a ride to the corner and back. Returning to the group, the joy of sharing her happiness was uppermost in thought. All the children were lined up with the new owner at the far end of the line. What a thrill, and what shouts of glee as the bell tinkled! and oh, how fast the rider whizzed down the block and back again!

The lesson of unselfish, loving sharing was definitely learned and during the eight years that have intervened, this unselfish quality has been a joy to herself and many others. Because of this and other like qualities, she has been the recipient of splendid advantages and pleasures which have continued to come to her, and the carefree joys of early childhood have been lived anew by many long grown out of those seemingly enchanted and wondrous days. (Mrs.) D. P. Y.

Los Altos, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I have always believed in a well-rounded education for children, and have sometimes felt that American boys were not always given an opportunity to gain any general appreciation of art.

When our son was about four years old I commenced a campaign against this condition by placing several pictures of famous paintings and statues in his room, leaving them there for about a week, and then changing them, after, of course, having told him a little of their history. I had a number of these pictures to begin with, which I had collected in my school days, buying them for about a cent apiece from companies in the East, which make a business of supplying them to individuals and schools. I remember his pride, when he was still a very small boy, in pointing out and naming the statue of "The Thinker" by Rodin to a friend of mine who had taken him for a walk in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco. Several years later, whenever a large exhibition of paintings was held, we would visit the gallery and have a little game about the pictures. We would each choose an artist and see how many of his paintings we could find by recognizing his work and style, not by looking for the name. It was surprising how much the boy learned about different artists in this way, and how interested he was in the exhibition. After that he was always glad to visit picture galleries, but I was careful not to stay too long or to linger over pictures that were not of interest to him.

In music we are a little handicapped, for the children's symphonies had not yet been established in our part of the country. However, there were always popular symphony concerts with at least one number which would be of special interest to a child, and by our telling him about the composition beforehand, and playing the main theme for him several times, he would go to the concert with a feeling of satisfaction that he knew something about it. I never took him if he did not care to go, or if there was not something that he could really enjoy. A child artist is generally interesting to another child.

Some years ago a very delightful article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on collecting bells from different countries. In order to further his interest in art appreciation I decided to do the same in a small way, commencing on small replicas of famous bells of the world. Our boy, about 14 years old at this time, did not like the idea of copies, and this gradually led him into a study of Oriental art, for surely nowhere can more bells of different kinds be found than in the Orient. This finally led to a particular appreciation of Chinese art in all of its branches, and to a study of the different Chinese dynasties. He has made a number of friends through this last hobby, for it led to meeting collectors and art dealers who very kindly showed him their collections and stock, and answered his many questions. People are always kind to children who are interested in their own particular hobbies, or business, and are always ready to help them in many ways to learn more about the subject that they are investigating.

Our son is now in college, and I feel that these experiments have worked out successfully, for without having neglected his regular education or play, he has gained an added enjoyment of many beautiful things which might otherwise have been passed by with unseeing eyes and closed ears. (Mrs.) E. C. G.

Providing Good Eating Habits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OCCASIONALLY we find a mother having some difficulty to get her child or her children to eat properly. They seem to pick at their food, to dawdle with their plates, to want only certain things, to refuse the wholesome vegetables they should eat.

We all know that an appetite where the food is pleasant, interesting, desirable, is the normal thing in a child as well as an adult. We all know, too, that certain right eating habits should be developed in the child from early childhood. When a child has been allowed to be upset at mealtime, when he has had too many distractions while eating, has been over-stimulated generally, when too much solicitude is expressed because he won't eat, we are likely to meet some difficulty.

The wise and prudent mother sees to it that the eating period is one of quiet and relaxation. She avoids mentioning at that time any misdemeanors on the child's part, she avoids reading exciting and stimulating stories or articles from the public newspaper, she refrains, too, from constant talking and from saying that she is in a rush with much work ahead. The meal is made enjoyable to the child. Just as we would not expect a child to study his lessons well sitting on the curbstone, just so we must not expect a child to eat his meal properly during a three-ring circus. So many times the eating period for the little child is upset because of too many people hurrying about the house, the telephone ringing, the schooboy hunting wildly for his cap, or by too many playthings dangling from a prominent place on his high chair. Who could consume cereal with so many interesting things happening?

A mother can plan so that a child is constantly developing the right eating habits. First of all, he should have a regular meal-time schedule, not allowing constant nibbling between meals. Then, too, she should see that he has the proper food, the proper preparation of the food, and the pleasant presentation of the food amid the best environment.

Perhaps a few good incentives to encourage eating might help, like having a bowl or plate with pictures on it so that the pictures may be seen when the plate or bowl empties.

Many mothers have made the milk diet attractive to a child through the use of a soda straw or by mixing in a little vegetable coloring or flavoring. Also small amounts of food should be served at a time so that a child always has the surprise of emptying his plate and of being encouraged to take more. The "Clean Plate Club" where a record has been kept and praise rendered by father and mother is a good incentive.

The child who dawdles at his meals should be shown the clock with the hands to arrive at a certain place when the food is to be taken away. When this direction is given it must be definitely followed out to gain results. If the dessert is served last even the dawdler will endeavor to plan his eating time with the moving of the hands of the clock.

With intelligent management, a definite schedule, constant encouragement, right incentives and the expectation that the child is to eat proper food rather than constant and over-emphasized solicitude in his behalf, we believe that right and happy eating habits will be easily developed. F. P. T.

When to 'Double'

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAN spelling be reduced to rule? Everyone knows, of course, that, generally speaking, it cannot. There are, however, a few rules, governing certain combinations, that are really useful, and that if learned and applied will aid in increasing the number of good spellers in the world.

Who hasn't at one time or another tripped on "believe" and "receive" and other words in -ieve or -eive? There is a rule for the spelling of these words; and one way of stating it is in rhyme, and therefore not liable to be forgotten if once memorized. The verbs receive, perceive, deceive, and some others have related nouns ending in the termination -eption; reception, perception, etc. Believe, retrieve, reprieve, and others have no related noun with this ending. Hence the rule:

If an -eption you can spy,
Place the e before the i;
If no -eption you can see,
Place the i before the e.

When to Double

Is there a rule that will tell us when to double a final consonant before a suffix, as stop, stopped; defer, deferred? Yes, one that is fairly reliable. It runs as follows: Words of one syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel: stop, stopper; run, running; pin, pinned.

Also, words of more than one syllable, ending with the single consonant preceded by the single vowel, double the final consonant before the suffix beginning with a vowel, *if the word is accented on the last syllable:* defer', deferred; forget', forgetting; remit' remittance; demur', demurrer. But words in which the accent is thrown back upon another syllable, after the suffix is added, do not double the final consonant: defer, deference; confer, conference:

Do Not Double

Words in which the accent falls upon some syllable other than the last do not double the final consonant before the suffix: al'-ter, altering; ca'-per, capering; inher'it, inheritance. Many words in this group, it is true, especially those ending in l, have a second spelling with the consonant doubled, some authorities even giving this form the preference. Webster, however, prefers the single consonant, but in deference to varying usage throughout the English-speaking world, as is explained in his prefatory chapter on spelling, he gives the other form as second choice. Such words are: bevel, beveled or bevelled; travel, traveler or traveller; revel, reveler or reveller; kidnap, kidnaper or kidnapper.

All this may seem somewhat complicated and involved, but if once thought out carefully, it will be found to be simple; and the rules will prove of real service, their application becoming largely automatic after a little practice.

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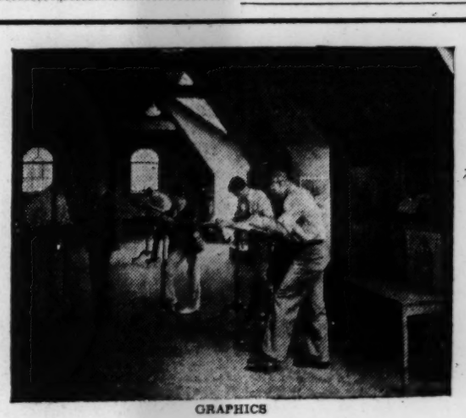

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

Russian Radio Well Advanced

★ ★ ★

High Technical Quality Plus Great Power Used in Giving Finest Musical Programs

★ ★ ★

WHILE the Soviet Government frowns on American jazz and popular music and by an official ban, has no sense of humor, and also prefers to be on the air less hours than American radio—its technical standards are as high as those in the United States, the principal difference being the amount of broadcasting power used. Thus does Albert Coates, well-known Anglo-Russian conductor, now in the United States as guest conductor of the Lewisohn Stadium Concerts, describe Russian radio.

"Radio has been developed to a remarkable degree in Russia during the past few years," Mr. Coates said. "The broadcasting studios, outfitted with the latest modern equipment, are among the most beautiful buildings in Moscow. The finest musicians of the country are heard in frequent broadcasts, and the popularity of the programs has increased appreciably in the past 18 months. In technical methods both for network broadcasting and single station transmission, the Soviet stations are very similar to those in America. In this country, I understand, the maximum power output in general use is 50,000 watts, whereas in Russia there are stations with more than 100,000 watts power.

"A Government ban on jazz prevents any performance of popular American melodies and your so-called 'hot' music. Similarly, the dramatic skits and the many comedy presentations popular in the United States are replaced in Russia by talks by Government officials and authorities on a wide variety of topics. About four hours a day are devoted to symphonic music in the large Russian broadcasting stations. The radio orchestras rank with the best in the country, and the leading conductors of the Soviet direct the programs.

"I should say that every other concert that I conduct is a radio presentation. The new philharmonic that I have just formed consists of a combination of the old Moscow Philharmonic and the Moscow radio orchestra. Composed of 140 men, this new symphony orchestra will be heard throughout the winter season in both concert and radio performances.

Russians, too, get a surcease from radio broadcasting once a day, and this anent our recent remarks in an article in which we called American radio broadcasting an uncontrolled "gusher." Says Mr. Coates: "There is one difference between the Russian and American systems of broadcasting that is worthy of mention. Your stations remain on the air a full 18 hours a day without a break, presenting an unbroken series of varied programs. In Russia there is a complete cessation of broadcasting around dinner time, and the stations are off the air from about 4 to 6 or 6:30 p. m. Similarly, the total number of hours on the air is much less in Russia than in this country."

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Now Bicycle Radio Power

A simple, ingenious bicycle radio transmitter has brought many lonely inland points in Australia in touch twice daily with the seacoast that formerly received news but four times a year. The transmitter, which was demonstrated to Mr. Archdale Parkhill, federal minister for the interior, consists of a pedaling arrangement which is connected to a generator through high speed gearing. The current is induced across a spark gap on a wavelength of 43 meters. The operator taps out his message on a typewriter which translates the message into Morse code which is picked up by the "mother" station at Cloncurry, Queensland, where it is relayed to the desired point. Though the inland stations can send only in code, they receive their answers from Cloncurry by radio-telephone. The transmitter is the invention of Mr. Alfred Traeger, a mission worker, and was developed by Amalgamated Wireless, Ltd., of Australasia.

The Rev. J. Andrew Barber, patrol organizer of the Inland Mission, who recently visited Melbourne, said that from 25 to 30 of these inland posts were now equipped with "bicycle transmitters." Traffic last year amounted to 75,000 words, bringing a revenue of £300 to the postal department.

Disarmament Gains Impetus

(Continued from Page 1)

tance of 1000 kilometers. I have no personal knowledge as to whether this report is strictly exact; but I do not for a moment doubt that it indicates a substantial possibility.

Again, everybody has been kept acquainted with the extraordinary advance made by aviation. Aviation was troublesome in the latter years of the war, but it was still in its infancy. Since, speeds of 300 miles an hour have come into the realms of practicality, and flying ranges of several thousand miles have been discovered to be feasible. The size and carrying capacity of airplanes have been multiplied exceedingly. Zeppelins and dirigibles of all kinds have been shown to be a safe method of locomotion.

Aviation, of course, has its commercial uses, but no one can doubt that the distinction between military and commercial aviation will be hard to establish.

At the same time experiments in explosives, in asphyxiating gases, and in incendiary bombs, have been pushed on with remarkable results that are only dimly appreciated by the public.

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Submarines, tanks and a number of other weapons, have likewise been considerably "improved," and although it is possible that the calculations of the experts may in some cases be wrong, the outlook would be ominous if there were really the probability of a fresh outbreak of hostilities.

Nor is the matter made any better by emphasizing that the defeated countries were disarmed. On paper they were disarmed, but it is not by force that they can be permanently suppressed. Necessity is the mother of invention, and unilateral disarmament merely sharpens ingenuity. For example, it is generally believed that the 10,000-ton battleships to which Germany was reduced, have been so fitted out that they are equal to battleships of double their tonnage.

As for man-power, the French assert—probably with reason—that the long-term professional armies which they, together with the Allies, imposed on the defeated nations, are far more efficient than the larger conscript armies which pass a large part of their short period of service in learning the art of peeling potatoes. There are, besides, great unofficial armies which can be quickly incorporated into the official army.

All this would be immensely discouraging were it not that a consciousness of the danger has dawned upon all countries. The peoples demand disarmament because they realize that these mighty preparations are preparations for the suicide of Europe.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was my business to attend the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and amid much that was disconcerting I found much that was enheartening. It is true that there has been quibbling, evasion, procrastination, and that the first stage of the proceedings has been closed without a complete assurance of satisfactory results.

Yet there is a driving force in this idea of disarmament that will not permit of undue delay and will not allow failure. It may well be that the strongest advocates of disarmament, such as Italy, Germany, and Russia, are not altogether free from political motives; but here is a trio of great powers whose wishes cannot be ignored.

The United States and Great Britain are also determined to reduce the oppressive expenditure which competition in armaments entails—and the smaller nations are on the side of genuine cuts. France, which is sometimes represented to be recalcitrant, has undergone a change of heart.

Above all, is an ever-increasing moral impetus which cannot be eluded. It is a moral impetus that—to confine ourselves to the European field—is sweeping the continent, and obliging statesmen to employ international machinery instead of national weapons.

Church Services Held on 'Ironsides'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP) — For the first time since the historic old frigate Constitution was taken out of commission in 1881, church services were held on her deck Sunday as the reconditioned vessel lay at anchor at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Stanton W. Salisbury, United States Navy chaplain, officiated, and the Rev. Edgar Cordell Powers, chaplain of the Maryland National Guard, delivered the sermon.

Bibles were presented to ship officers by officials of the American and Maryland Bible Societies.

NEW DRIVE TO OUST REBELS IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 9 (AP) The federal government pressed a steady stream of troops into its lines on the northern front yesterday as the fifth week of the Sao Paulo rebellion opened, in an attempt to oust rebels from the Parana territory and the district around Jacarezinho, preparatory to a drive on Sao Paulo itself.

In the meantime, the rebels handed to the consuls of foreign governments at Sao Paulo a request that the governments recognize a state of belligerency, freeing the state from the ban on communications and shipping ordered by the federal government.

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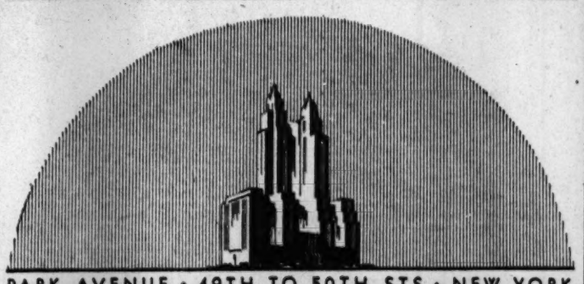

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MUCH SHIFTING OF TREND IN A LIVELY MARKET

Considerable Profit-Taking in Late Trading —Heavy Close

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The bull campaign in the stock market found the list less responsive today, and while prices were given a sharp boost occasionally, advances were not well maintained.

Trading continued in large volume, but substantially under yesterday's. A brisk advance in the utilities in the late morning failed to attract an impressive following, and the list generally balked at exceeding yesterday's highs.

Pivotal stocks met increased pressure from profit-taking in the late trading, after an erratic price movement, and the closing tone was heavy. Losses of 1 to 2 points or so appeared in U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Case, General Electric, Sante Fe, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific and Eastman.

Oils, however, were firm, and there was a smattering of net gains elsewhere. Transactions approximated 3,800,000 shares.

Reaction Overdue

Several commission houses had felt that a substantial technical reaction was overdue, as a natural sequence to such a violent upturn as that of the last month. Bear traders continued to play for a reaction, and met with little more success, after their futile and costly efforts of the last fortnight.

Some important financial interests were said to have felt that the market was going ahead too rapidly for its own good of late, and to have started to put in selling orders in the hope of keeping the market more orderly. Buying, however, surpassed expectations, and the effort was abandoned as these interests found themselves losing their long position.

A morning setback in wheat tended to take some of the edge off the bullish enthusiasm, this may have been in part due to indications that the plan proposed by Eugene Meyer to aid in financing the movement of commodities to fabricators was apparently directed toward cotton and some other lines, at the start at least, rather than wheat. Bar silver joined the move in commodities with the sharp advance of one cent an ounce to 28⅛ cents.

Some important quarters in Wall Street turned definitely to the view that one of the next major steps in the plans of governmental and financial leaders for economic rehabilitation, envisaged better commercial relations with Russia. Such a step, it was felt, had important potentialities for manufacturers of machinery.

An announcement before the end of the week on the plan to set up a fund, perhaps as much as $100,000,000, to help manufacturers with raw material purchases, was predicted in some important banking quarters.

Railroad executives also meet this week to consider the plan of borrowing from the Reconstruction Corporation to renovate equipment. A number of rail executives felt that the plan had definite limitations, in view of the freight movement at current levels.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market lost some of its enthusiasm today but prices as a whole continued relatively firm despite considerable profit-taking in some of the more speculative issues.

In the early trading moderate declines were in the majority, but support arrived before many substantial losses had been recorded. The turnover, however, was lighter than yesterday's unusually large volume.

The foreign section was decidedly irregular. Argentine issues exhibited renewed strength, as did some loans of Colombia, but German and Japanese obligations showed weaknesses ranging from fractions to around 2 points. British 5½s, however, were in demand at slightly firmer quotations.

Rail bonds indicated more resistance to realizing than other categories. Gains were registered by some loans of Boston & Maine, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific.

The industrial department was rather irregular at times. Armour & Co. 4½s were off 5 points, but recovered some of this recession later. Chile Copper 5s sagged, as did Dodge Bros. 6s and United States Rubber 5s, before prices stiffened.

American Telephone bonds steadied along with those of Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, North American, Pacific Gas and International Telephone.

The United States Government group was slightly easy.

The new issue of $20,000,000 Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, offered today, was reported oversubscribed.

SILVER HAS BIGGEST SINGLE DAY'S ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Bar silver showed pronounced strength today, advancing one cent an ounce to 28⅛ cents, the largest rise for any day this year.

The spurt here followed an advance of 3-16 of a penny in the London market, in response to heavy buying by China. Dealers reported active speculative buying of the metal both here and in London markets.

Silver is now quoted about 2 cents an ounce above its July low. Its 1932 high is 31 cents.

DIVIDENDS

Ohio Oil Co. declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Western Pipe & Steel Co. of California declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 5 to stock of record Aug. 25.

National Sugar Refining Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

J. J. Newberry Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 27½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 9	Aug. 8
3	⅜	..	Abitibi Pow & P	700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1	
9¼	3½	..	Abitibi pf	400	4	4	4	4½	
5⅝	1⅝	..	Adams Express	8700	5⅝	5	5	5	
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	10	50	50	50	50	
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	400	17	16½	17	16	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2200	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
62½	30⅞	4½	Air Reduction	5400	52⅝	49⅝	51	50	
2	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	5100	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10½	
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	7800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	3100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3	
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15	8½	..	Alleghany Steel	10	12½	12	12½		
87½	42½	6§	Allied Chem	31500	79½	75	77⅛	76½	
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	114⅛	114½	114½	114½	
13⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	9000	11⅛	10½	10⅝	11¼	
17¾	12	2	Amerada	1400	19½	18	19½	18	
7½	3⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	7⅛	7	7⅛	6⅞	
11½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	4100	16⅜	15½	15⅝	16⅜	
1¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
4⅛	⅛	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	5	4¾	5	4¾	
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	12⅜	12⅛	12½	13	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	72	71½	72	74	
73⅛	29⅝	5§	Am Can	71000	53⅞	50	51⅝	51¾	
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	118	115	115	114¾	
9¾	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	1700	10½	10	10	10½	
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	130	37⅝	33½	33½	37	
37⅜	18	3§	Am Chicle	100	32	32	32	32	
6	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	3	
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	18⅞	17⅝	18⅜	17	
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2		
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	60100	8½	5⅝	7⅛	6	
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14	11½	13	11½	
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	3100	18¾	14⅞	16	14	
17½	2¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	200	13½	9	11⅜	9½	
6	3	..	Am Hawaiian	200	4½	4½	4½	4¾	
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼	
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅞	
21⅝	4	2	Am Ice	1700	10	9½	10	9⅞	
68	40	..	Am Ice pf	100	40	40	40		
8½	2½	..	Am International	11100	8½	7¼	7⅝	7½	
⅝	⅛	..	Am La France	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		
10½	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	10	9¼	9¼	10¼	
44⅝	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	400	34¾	34¼	34¾	36	
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		
1	1	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	400	5⅛	4⅞	5	5	
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	16	16	16	16	
33	17⅛	1½	Am News	10	21	21	21		
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	44100	9½	7⅛	8¾	7⅛	
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	2200	33½	30⅝	30⅝	31	
4934	10	8	Am P&L pf A	3100	29	25⅝	27	26	
5½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	12700	7½	7	7⅛	7⅛	
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3400	10	9¼	9¾	10	
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11200	16⅜	15⅞	16	15⅞	
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	10	31	31	31	32	
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	45	43	45	41	
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½	
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	30	60	60	60		
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	29	27½	28	26¾	
88⅛	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	78¼	78	78¼		
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	91100	112⅜	108⅜	110½	110¼	
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	13100	25⅞	22⅝	24¾	25	
31	11	..	Am WW&E ct	100	22	19½	21	20	
15⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	4100	4⅞	4	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	26½	25¼	25½	26⅛	
3¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅝	
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	24100	9⅞	9¼	9¼	10	
9	2½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	8½	8½	8½		
17½	5¼	1.70	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10	10¼	10	
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	57⅞	57	57½	52½	
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	13	11	13	11	
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	46	45	45	45	
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	8400	1¾	1½	1¾	1½	
5	1⅝	..	Armour Ill B	2500	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅝	
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	13	11⅜	11¾	11¼	
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1300	5¼	4⅞	5	5	
35	15⅛	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	20	19⅜	20	20	
9¾	6½	..	Asso Oil	50	15	13¾	15	14	
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	26100	47⅞	44½	45¼	46⅝	
86	35	5	Atchison pf	400	61¾	59	61¾	60	
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	2700	23	20¾	20¾	23	
16⅞	1⅜	1	Atl Refining	11400	18	16⅜	17¼	16⅞	
25½	2¾	..	Atlas Powder	400	12	12	12¼	13	
1½	1	..	Atlas Tack	400	3½	2½	2½		
151¾	8¾	4§	Auburn Auto	30100	76¾	71¼	73	74½	
1	⅛	..	Auto Sales	400	⅝	¼	⅜	⅜	
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2300	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛	

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	2200	7⅜	7	7	7¼	
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	40	23½	23	23	23½	
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	17000	12⅜	10⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
51½	22	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	19	16¾	18	17½	
99	64	6½	Bamberger pf	50	75	75	75		
59½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	70½	70½	70½	70	
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	50	16	14	16	14	
4⅝	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	11300	6¼	5½	6	5⅝	
43½	14	2	Beatrice Cream	1700	24⅜	23¾	23⅞	25⅛	
3¾	1¼	..	Beech-Nut Pack	100	39½	39½	39½	40	
62⅜	57⅜	4.81	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	61	61	61		
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	112500	9¾	9	9	9½	
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	2200	11½	10¼	11	11	
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	8400	19⅜	18⅛	18¾	19½	
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	300	40	40	40	47¾	
8¾	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
17¼	6	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	12¼	10¾	10¾	12	
⅝	⅛	..	Booth Fisheries	700	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
43⅛	20	2	Borden	8500	31⅜	30	30⅜	30¼	
52⅝	9⅜	..	Borg Warner	2100	9⅝	8¾	8¾	9½	
9½	4	..	Boston & Maine	100	8	8	8	8½	
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	300	5⅝	5	5⅛	5½	
14	1¼	..	Brockway	500	1	1	1	1	
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	2900	26⅜	22½	25¾	22¾	
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	62	59	62	59	
10¼	2⅛	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
89½	41½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	76¾	71	76¾	71¼	
3	1⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
5	2⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4	4	4	4	
87⅛	27⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	600	6	6	6	6	
2¾	½	..	Buda Mfg	1400	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	300	2	1¾	2	1¾	
7⅝	2⅛	..	Bullard	500	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅞	
3½	1⅛	..	Buleva Watch	200	3	3	3	3	
30	11½	..	Burns Bros pf	50	5½	5½	5½		
13⅜	6⅛	.80	Burroughs Add	9400	10⅝	9⅞	10½	10¼	
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	700	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	40	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	60	41	39	41	39	
4⅝	1¾	..	Butterick	500	3½	3	3½		
19	7	..	Byers	4100	15⅝	14½	14½	15	

—C—

11⅞	4⅛	..	Calif Packing	700	11¼	11	11⅛	11¼	
½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	4¼	4	4¼	4⅜	
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	4700	12½	11¾	12	12⅜	
20⅝	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	15600	13⅜	12	12¾	14½	
6⅛	2¼	..	Capital Admin	400	5	4⅛	5	4¼	
52⅞	16¾	..	Case Thresh	67900	52⅞	48⅛	49¾	50¼	
72	30	7	Case Thresh pf	25000	67	64	67	61	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3100	10⅛	9	9	10½	
5	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅛	
17⅜	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	700	16⅞	16	16	16¼	
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	5⅞	5½	5⅞	6	
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	3100	10⅛	9⅜	10	10	
7	1¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1900	5	4⅜	4⅜	5	
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake & Ohio	3200	10⅞	10½	10⅝	11½	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	27900	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	18¾	
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	600	3½	3	3	3½	
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil St P	700	2	1¾	2	2	
5¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	600	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾	
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	1700	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6⅝	
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	13	13	13	12¾	
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1400	5½	4	5⅜	4¼	
11⅞	2¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1300	8¼	7	8¼	8	
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2700	6⅞	6⅛	6½	6½	
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	9⅝	9	9	8	
27½	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	11½	10	10	11⅞	
7⅝	1½	..	Childs Company	600	3⅞	3¼	3½	3⅝	
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	27500	12½	11½	11⅜	11⅞	
28⅞	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅞	
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	58	57	58		
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	2700	16½	15¾	16¼	15½	
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	83	83	83	82	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	5½	5	5	6	
12⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	8	8	8	8¼	
15	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	15	15	15		
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	56700	15¼	12⅝	14	13⅝	
11⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	8700	33⅛	29	33½	29⅜	
9⅜	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	9¾	9½	9¼	8¾	
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	300	7	6¾	7	7⅜	
21¼	11½	1⅜	Comm Cred pf	10	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜		
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	200	19	18½	18½	18½	
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	16½	16½	16½	16½	
27⅜	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Trust	2600	20⅝	19	19	20⅛	
95	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	94	93	93	94	
1⅛	⅛	..	Comm I Tr war sta	200	¼	¼	¼	¼	
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	700	8⅝	8	8¼	8⅝	
4⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	54700	3⅞	3	3⅜	3⅝	
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	900	50½	49	49	50	
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1500	10½	10	10	10½	
13	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾	
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	500	5¾	5⅛	5½	5⅜	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	42700	55¾	52½	54⅛	54½	
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	90	90	90	89½	
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	700	6½	5⅞	6½	6⅞	
8⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	9300	8½	7⅞	8¼	8	
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
1	¼	..	Consol Textile	1400	¾	⅝	⅝	¾	
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	400	5⅛	5	5	5⅛	
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	⅞	1	⅞	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	12500	29⅞	28½	29¼	29⅛	
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	17⅛	16¼	16½	17⅞	
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	11400	7¼	6¾	7	7⅛	
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	5700	41⅞	40⅛	40⅛	41	
4¾	1⅜	..	Cotz	500	4¼	4	4	4⅛	
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	9¾	
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	19	19	19	19	
2¼	½	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	120	29⅞	28½	28½	29½	
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
17	4	6	Cuba Ry pf	181	10	10	10	10	
2½	3⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	32	31	32	31	
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	900	15¾	14½	15¼	15½	
85	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	69	66	68	67	
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	6500	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½	
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2500	2½	2¼	2½	2¼	
90	60¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	72½	72½	72½	65	
10	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	200	7	7	7	6⅞	

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	1700	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	
5¼	4	.60	Davenga Stores	100	5	5	5	5	
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	4100	67½	64	64¾	65¼	
98¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	2100	21	18¾	20⅜	19	
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	400	4½	4½	4½	4¼	
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	1700	84	82½	82½	82½	
17	12	1	Diamond Match	100	17	17	17	17	
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	600	16	15½	15½	16	
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	1600	8	7⅞	7¾	7½	
23	5	3	Dresser A	200	11¼	11¼	11¼		
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	200	4¼	4¼	4¼		
59¾	22	3	Du Pont de Nem	61200	40	37¾	38½	38¾	
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	200	91	90½	91	90½	

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	
87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	21700	63⅜	59¾	60½	63	
119½	104⅜	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	111½	111½	111½	112½	
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4100	6	5⅜	5¾	5½	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	14700	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	17½	
2½	½	..	Elec Boat N	400	1	1	1	1⅛	
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6700	2⅜	2¼	2½	2¼	
15⅜	3¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	61700	9¼	8¼	8½	6¾	
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1900	30	23	29	23½	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	3100	27	18	24½	18½	
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	400	26⅜	25¾	25¾	26	
36⅜	16	3	Endicott Johnson	700	28½	28½	28½	27	
25	4	1	Engineers Pub C	1400	11¾	9⅝	10¾	9½	
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	44	44	44	40	
10	2	..	Erie RR	1400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
13½	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	7¾	6¾	7	7⅞	
9½	3	..	Erie RR 2pf	400	5	4⅞	5		
9¼	3	3c	Eureka Vacuum	100	8	8	8	8¼	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 9	Aug. 8
2½	⅛	..	Evans Products	200	1¼	1	1	1	
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	20	10	10	10	..	

—F—

47⅜	18	7	Fairbanks M pf	70	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1¾	½	..	Fashion Park	200	1½	½	½	½	
3½	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½	
2	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	1	1	1	1	
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	7100	6⅜	5	5⅜	5¼	
27⅝	8	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2100	16⅞	16	16	17	
15⅜	10⅛	1	Firestone T & R	1400	14	12½	13⅜	14¼	
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	600	56	55	56	55	
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	9700	49½	47	48⅞	48	
½	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	9100	½	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	2	1½	2	1½	
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	3400	11¼	10¼	10⅝	11	
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	2100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	
4½	1	..	Foundation	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	10100	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3¼	
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas

RELAXATION IN BUYING OF COTTON CLOTH

Mills Hold Their Prices, However, and Refuse Offers Below List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 9—There was a lull in the active buying of carded cotton yarn goods in the early part of last week.

Buyers were reluctant to follow the advanced prices which had been established late in the previous week. Some based their hesitation on a desire to await the government report on the new cotton crop condition published yesterday.

Mills continue to maintain a firm attitude on prices and declined all offers below the established list. It is said they declined a much larger volume of business than they accepted at the new prices. When buyers found they could not obtain concessions they bought goods sufficient to cover their immediate needs, and were followed by many others who also bought at the mill prices.

The volume increased daily until Friday, which is said to have been the largest day's business of the year, thus bringing the volume for the week fully up to that of the previous one. Reliable estimates claim that the sales of broadcloths and print cloths alone amounted to 80,000,000 yards for the two weeks.

Broadcloths Active

The leading construction was the 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard broadcloths. It sold in such large volume as to develop an actual scarcity, and the price was advanced first to 4¾c and finally to 4½c with sales at the last price, which is ⅝c above the recent low price.

An almost equally active number was the 36 ½-inch 80x56s 5.10-yard, millions of yards of which were sold. The majority of producers of this style are sold to October 1 and many looms are being shifted to this number, and sales were made for deliveries through October.

The 36 ½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard was also very active at 3¾c for spot and 3⅝c for future delivery. The 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard brought 4½c and the 37-inch 112x60s 3.85 yard 5½c for all deliveries. Mills generally declined deliveries beyond October, although buyers tried to obtain more distant deliveries.

The broadcloth demand extended to the combed yarn variety. More than 1,000,000 yards of 37-inch 128x68s 4.20-4.40-yard was reported sold in one transaction at 7c, but other sales were made at better prices up to 7¾s. The 37-inch 144x76s singles 4.25-4.40-yard brought 8⅛-9¼c and the two ply goods 20-21c.

Following the lead of broadcloths the print cloth again became active, and late in the week some of the leading constructions were again marked up, and sales made at the new prices. The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold at 3⅜c and the 6.25-yard 60x48s at 2¾-⅞c The 39-inch 80x80s 4.00-yard brought 4¼c and the 72x76s 4.25-yard 3⅞c.

Sheetings were active and strong. At least eight constructions were advanced in price 1-16c to ⅛c. The 36-inch 48x48s 5.00-yard sold at 2⅜c and the 37-inch 3.50-yard 44x40s at 3½c.

Pajama checks were moderately active with no change in prices as were also filling sateens. Twills were irregular, the higher counts such as the 42-inch 72x120s 3.35-yard and the 64x104s 3.85-yard dropped ½c each to 7½c and 6½c respectively, while the 39-inch 64x72s 4.80-yard rose to 3¾c.

Fine Goods Improve

The fine goods division also had a more active week than for some time. The demand for novelty weaves has broadened out and embraced many of the standard fine goods constructions.

There is a demand for sheer cottons decorated with superimposed designs in rayon or acetate yarns. The continued popularity of woolen effects is inducing many converters to revert to cloth dyeing which has created the growing inquiry for acetate and cotton mixtures in plaid, check, and similar patterns.

The sustained demand for various types of crepes has finally developed a very clean technical condition in this section. Spot goods of all kinds including all styles of flat crepes have been fully absorbed. Heavy sheers, popular styles of rough weaves, canton crepes, and rayon satins are commanding premiums for quick delivery.

All rayon crepes 42-inch 96x56s with 150 denier 60 filament warp and 100 denier 40 filament filling sold at 21c for spot delivery, an advance of 1c, and the 42-inch 120x68s with 100 denier 40 filament both ways advanced from 22⅝c to 25c.

Silk and cotton cantons 96x92s 22-26 advanced from 10¼c to 10½c and the 96x100s 22-26 rose from 10½c to 12c. Acetate ninons 39-inch 75 denier 80x80s sold at 28c and the acetate voiles 64x64s at 23c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	81¼	81
Albany PWP 6s '48	28	28
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	18	16½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	16	15
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	13
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	75	75
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40½	36½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	73½	72
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	63	63
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	60	60
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	17⅝	17⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88⅛	88⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102¾	102¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99½	98⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅝	98½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104¾	104½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	87⅞	86½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	80	78
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	26	26
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70⅛	66⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	81¼	81¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	81	81
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	88½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	75	75
Atch T&SF 4s '09	75	75
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	84½	84½
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	89	89
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	28¼	28¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	74
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	51½	51½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	99
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	69	69
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	53	51¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	60	58⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32½	30½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	42¾	42¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	71½	71½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	42⅜	42⅜
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	49½	48
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅞	103⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103¾	103¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94½	93½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	88½	88
Boston NY 4s	59¼	59¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	65	63¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	66	66
Boston & Maine 5s '67	66	65¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104	103⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	82¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96¾	96¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	41¼	41¼
Bur Cr & N 5s '34	56½	56⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	46¼	46
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	66	66
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84	83¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82⅞	82⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89¾	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89½	88⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	103½	103⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	65⅜	65⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	75½	75½
Can Pacific 5s '44	80⅞	80⅞
Can South 5s A '62	75	75
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	22	20⅜
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	66	66
Cen New England 4s '61	67½	63½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	59	58
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59	58
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	91½	91½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	78	78
Certainteed 5½s '48	34⅞	30
Ches Corp 5s '47	54	52
Ches & O 4½s '92	91½	91
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Ches & O 4½s B	80½	80
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	79¾	79¾
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	83	83
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	83	83
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14⅛	13
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	43½	42½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	60	59
Chicago M&StP gen 4¾s '89	63	63
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25¼	24
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	26⅝	26½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	21	19½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	29	27
Chicago & Nw 2037	26½	26½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	68⅞	68⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	36	34¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	32	30½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	20	18¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	43	43
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	32	31⅞
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	91½	91½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63½	63
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63½	63
Chicago & W Indianr 5½s '62	69	69
Choctaw Okla & G 5s	60	60
Childs Co 5s '43	25½	25¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	45½	45
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	93	92
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	46½	46
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	46½	46
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	70¾	70¾
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	78	76¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	77	76½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	83½	83½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	97	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92½	92¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	91¼	90¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	103¼	103
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Container Corp 5s ct '43	14½	14½
Container Corp 6s '46	32	32
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	75	75
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22	22
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	33	32½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103
Davison Chem Co 4s	92½	92½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82	82
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90	88
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	90	88
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	91	91
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	43	43
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	15¼	14¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	20⅝	20⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100	99
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	85
Dold Packing 6s '42	53⅝	53⅜
Dul & I Range 5s '37	97	97
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67 A	97⅜	97¼
Duquesne P&L 4½s '57 B	98½	98½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	8¾	8½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	100	99¾
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72	70⅞
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	35	35
Erie RR ref 5s '67	25	24
Erie RR gen lien	46	46
Erie RR gen 5s '75	25	24
Erie RR Gen Riv 6s '87	78	78
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	62¼	62¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	65	64¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	68	68
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	50¾	50¾
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	7½	7½
Gannett 4½s '51	70	70
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	77	76½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	95
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	51	50
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅞	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	7⅜	7⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	56⅝	56⅜
Gen nTheater Equip 6s '40	3⅛	3⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	43½	42
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75½	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102½	102⅛
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	51½	51½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	52	52
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	59	59
Great Northern 7s '36 AA	69⅞	69
Great Northern 6s '36 A	56	56
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	83	83
Houston Oil 5½s '40	62¼	62
Hudson Coal 5s '62	34½	34¼
Hudson & &Man adj in 5s '57	51	48¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	80	79¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	103¼
Ill Central 4s '52	52½	52½
Ill Central 4s '53	40⅜	39
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35	33⅛
Ill Central CStL&NOO 4½s '63	35½	35
Ill Central CtSL&NO 5s A '63	36¼	35¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97¼	97⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '41	10	10
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	74½	74½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39	36½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	40¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5	5
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49	45¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49	45⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	28½	25
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66	61
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	62	60½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	29½	28½
Int & &G Nor adj 6s '52	6½	6
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	38
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47⅜	46⅜
Int Paper 6s '55 A	19⅝	18¾
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	39½	39½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	39⅞	38¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	44	41¼
Int Ael & Tel 5s '55	43	40
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	49	49
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	94	94
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97	97
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	59	59
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	49½	48⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85	84
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40	40
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	122	122
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	69¼	69
Lack Steel con 5s '50	83	80
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	87	85¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	60	58½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	58	57½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
Lake Shore & MS 3½ '97 reg	69	69
L'Autaro 6s '54	6½	6½
Lehigh Val (Paa) con 4s 2003	39½	38½
Lehigh V (Paa) con 4½s 2003	42	42
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83⅛	83⅛
Long Island gen 4s '38	88	88
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31½	31
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99½	99
L&N uni 4s '40	82¾	82¼
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	46	35
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	41	35
Manila Sol 4s '39	52	52
Marion Steam S 6s	35	34⅞
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	75	75
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	86	85
Metro Water 5½s '50	60	59⅛
Midland of NJ 5s '40	40	40
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91¼	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79¼	79¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	55	55
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	36½	35
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16¾	15¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	32	31
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	31¼	30¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	31	30¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	31	30¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	31¼	30¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15½	14
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	4	3¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	80¾	80
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	83⅜	83¼
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	96½	96½
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	61½	61½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	45	45
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88¼	88
Nat Steel 5s	78	77⅛
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97¾	97¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	78½	78½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	66½	66½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	65	65
New P T Cinn Bdg 4½	89½	89½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	73
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	67	66
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	47	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	46½	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50½	48
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	67¾	66
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23	23
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	27	24½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	48¼	46½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	39⅝	39⅝
NY Edison 5s C '51	103½	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	110¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	96¾	96¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	43	43
NY NH&H 4½s '67	85	84¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	39	39
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47⅞	47¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95	95
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	93	93
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	104	103
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	26	26
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	33¼	33¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101	100⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	50½	50½
Niag Share 5½s '50	66	65

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 9	Aug 8
3½s '47	101.1	100.30	100.31	101.00
1st 4¼s conv '47	101.22	101.18	101.20	
4th 4¼s '38	103.	102.29	102.30	102.30
US 3s '55	97.3	97.	97.	97.2
US 3½s '49	98.5	98.1	98.2	98.4
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.5
US 3¾s '43 June	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.9
US 3¾s '47	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.1
US 3¾s '56	102.4	101.31	102.4	102.2
US 4s '54	104.8	104.3	104.6	104.6
US 4¼s '52	107.3	107.	107.3	107.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	20	19
Antioquia 7s A '45	10½	10⅛
Antioquia 7s B '45	10½	9⅛
Antioquia 7s D '45	9½	9½
Antioquia III 7s '57	7⅛	7½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	44⅜	44⅜
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38¼	37⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40⅜	40
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	40½	39½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	40	40
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	40	39
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	39⅛	39⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40½	39¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40	39½
Australia 4½s '56	64	64
Australia 5s '55	70½	70
Australia 5s '57	70½	70¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	38¾	38¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	86¾	86¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90⅛	89⅛
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	47⅜	47⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅝	104⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅛	104⅛
Bergen (City) 5s '45	70	70
Berlin (City) 6s '58	28	28
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32	32
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45⅝	45⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	37⅛	37⅛
Berlin Elec 6s '55	42½	39⅞
Bolliva (Rep) 7s '69	8	4½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4½	4¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16⅜	16¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20⅜
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	54	54
Budapest (City) 6s '62	27	27
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22½	22⅛
Bulgaria 7s '67	19	19
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14½	14½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24½	24½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97	96¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82¾	82½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96½	96¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7⅞	7⅞
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	27	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	36	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	35½	34
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	67⅞	67¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	76½	76½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¾	39½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	13¾	13¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	96	96
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69½	69¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	77⅛	77½
Deutsche Bk ctfs '32	82⅞	82½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	52½	52
Estonia Bank 7s '67	43⅞	43⅝
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	92	92
Finland 5½s '58	54⅜	54¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	61	61
Finnish B 6½s '54	50	50
Frankfort 6½s '53	32	32
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅜	113⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119¾	119¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	46½	46½
German 7s '49	67¾	67¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	47⅞	46¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43⅝	43⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43¼	43¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	46	46
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30¼	29¾
Germ El Pow '53	44	43¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	31	31
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	45½	44⅝
Greek 6s '68	21	21
Hamburg 6s '46	37¼	37¼
Hansa 6s '39 ww	29½	28
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	35	35
Helsingfors 6½s '60	50	50
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	38½	38½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	22½	22½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	88	88
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	76	76
Italy (King) 7s '51	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	41¼	41
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	51	50
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61	59⅞
Karstadt 6s '43	22⅜	22⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	74	73¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10	10
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10	10
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	84⅜	84⅜
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	16	16
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	17½	17½
New South Wales 5s '57	66½	66⅜
New South Wales 5s '58	67⅛	67½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅝	105⅝
North Georman Lloyd 6s '47	35	35
Norway (King) 5½s '65	73½	73½
Norway (King) 6s '43	78½	78¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	78⅛	78
Norwaay (King) 6s '52	78½	78½
Nor Hyd 6½s	60	60
Nuremberg 6s '52	34	33⅞
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	57	56
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	44	43
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	46⅛	46⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med 7s ctf 7s '58	103½	103½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	45¾	45¾
Pernambuco (Statee) 7s '47	6	5⅜
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5¾	5¾
ePru (Gov) 6s '61	5	4⅝
Poland (GoGv) 6s '40	51	51
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	49	48¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	55½	55½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7	7
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	11	11
Prague (City) 7½s '52	96	96
Prussia 6s '52	35½	35¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41	87	86½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	43	43
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	49¾	42½
Rhinee Westphalia 6s '53 xw	43	43
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	49¾	49
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	43¼	42½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	29½	29½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	6⅝	6⅝
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	9⅞	9⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7½	7½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8½	8½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	8	8
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	13½	13½
Roumania (City) 6½s '52	80⅝	80
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	83½	83
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	7⅝	7½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	7½	7
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	55	53¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	39	38¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	41	41
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	31¾	31
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	36¼	36¼
Siemens 6½s '51	53½	53½
Siemens 7s '35	65⅛	64¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	104¾	104¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	90¼	90¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅜	103⅝
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	44	44
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	49½	47½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38½	38½
Tyrol 7s '52	36⅜	36⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104½	104⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	31	30⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	31	30½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	31	30⅜
Unterelbe 6s '53	36	36
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	28	26¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	27	26⅜
Warsaw 7s '58	37¼	37¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	50	49⅜

TELEPHONE INCOME COMPARISON

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Wall Street statisticians estimate that the decline in earnings of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has been comparatively light compared with the heavy loss in stations by the Associated Bell Companies. The latter now have about 1,000,000 less stations than at the end of 1930. Flexibility of expense control is supposed to have aided American Telephone & Telegraph in limiting net income losses in the face of rather steep declines in gross revenues.

Tuesday's Transactions on New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†80 Alum Co Am	59¾	57	59⅛
8 Am Beverage	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
17 Am Cit P&LB	3	2¾	3
2 Am C Pow A	¼	¼	¼
34 Am Cyan B	4¾	4	4¾
2 Am. Equities	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Am. & Fgn P war	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
7 Am Founders	⅝	⅝	⅝
41 Am Gas & El	26⅞	25⅜	26⅜
4 Am Lt & T	18½	17⅞	18½
47 Am Sup Pow	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
1 Am Sup P 1 pr	51	51	51
1 Am Sup P pf	24½	24½	24½
1 Am Thread pf	2½	2½	2½
1 Am Ut & G B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Am Yvette	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Ark Nat Gas A	2¼	2¼	2¼
9 As G&El A (5%f)	2½	2½	2½
1 As G & E	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
9 As G&E war	⅛	⅛	⅛
17 Atlas Corp	6⅜	6	6⅛
5 Atlas Corp war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1 Autom Vot Mach	3	3	3
B			
7 BlueRidge cvpf(3h)	24	23¾	24
3 Bwana M'Kub	½	½	½
C			
5 Can Marc Wirel	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2 Carnation (¾)	11½	11½	11½
†50 Celanese 1 pf	15	15	15
2 Cen Pub S Dela	1	1	1
11 Cent Pub S A	2	1¾	1¾
18 Cent St El	2¼	2	2¼
†20 Childs pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
166 Cities Service	4¾	4¼	4

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these hadings. Writ or call for detailed information.

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell on commission handsome rugs, moderately priced, skilfully handwoven by the totally blind; easy to sell; write today for full particulars. LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND, Duluth, Minnesota.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 348 Adelphi St.—Nicely furnished apartment (basement), private bath, conveniences; select; near subways, car lines.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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An atmosphere of refinement helps make these 1 and 2-room housekeeping apartments attractive; homes; maid, porter, valet service available and 24-hour elevator and switchboard operation; gas for cooking and refrigeration included in most moderate rentals; also furnished. Inquire MRS. TAYLOR, Wickersham 3-9300.

NEW YORK CITY, East 191st St. (2291 Morris Ave.), 2 blocks from new Christian Science church—Modern apartment house facing St. James Park, one block subway 3-4-5 rooms, $55 up, electric refrigeration resident management. RAymond 9-9893

NEW YORK CITY—Quiet, homey house, catering only to cultured families; highest references given and asked; 6 and 7 rooms, $1400 to $2000. Owner on premises, 317 West 83rd Street.

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SCITUATE, MASS., Broad Acres Farm, Greenbush, Mass., P. O., 25 miles from Boston—Vacation on a farm with daily trips to the beaches; $18 a week. Tel. Scituate 232-W.

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242. N. Y. C.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

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WANTED—A girl to work as mother's helper; small salary; must be fond of children. MRS. PAUL MORSE, 168 Corey St., West Roxbury, Mass.

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Treaty Protects Montreal Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL.—The St. Lawrence deep waterway treaty recently signed affects this city port considerably. Canada establishes as a basic fundamental that the flow of water out of Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence River and through the international sections of the river shall at all times be such as to insure full protection to navigation in the port here, and throughout the navigable channel of the St. Lawrence River below this city.

Adequate discharging facilities have been provided to insure protection to navigation irrespective of the action which may be taken relative to control of flow on the United States side of the river.

Work in the international section of the river will be done by an international commission upon which Canada will have equal representation with the United States, funds to be provided by the latter country. Work on the Canadian side will be done by Canadians using Canadian materials. This will involve the expenditure of approximately $55,000,000.

As regards the hydroelectric power situation 3,000,000 horsepower on the St. Lawrence in this Province will be available for development when desired without conflict to navigation,

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

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REST HOMES

TORONTO, ONT.—A quiet, harmonious atmosphere for rest and study; bright, pleasant rooms, good meals. MISS MARY E. DAVIDSON, 589 Huron St. (near Christian Science church). Phone Kingsdale 9777.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COMFORTABLE, light, airy rooms with board; reasonable. 4046 Tupper Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Can. Wilbank 8369.

PHILADELPHIA, The Colonial, 131-143 West Coulter Street, Germantown—Attractive rooms with private baths and porches; also rooms with hot and cold running water; unexcelled cuisine; table guests welcome; Christian Science church around the corner. Phone Germantown 6116 or Victor 9778.

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Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading

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BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables electric light throughout, hot & cold running water all rooms, moderate terms Tel 3497

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ROOMS TO LET

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LONDON, Cowley Grove Private Hotel, Uxbridge—Charming old mansion house with extensive grounds now open; visitors from abroad specially welcomed; every modern comfort. Phone Uxbridge 665.

LONDON, 34 Southwick Street, W. 2. Tel. 2364 Paddington, Grams "FLUMITED London"—Room, breakfast, bath, 6/- one night, 11/- 2 nights, 35/- week; hot & cold basins all rooms; dinner 3/6 (optional); 1 penny bus from Selfridges.

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LONDON, W. 2, Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Square—Comfortable private hotel; singles from 2 gns., doubles 4 gns. BAYswater 0260.

ENGLAND (Continued)

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SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

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TORQUAY, "Parnborough," Castle Road—Board residence; south aspect; excellent cuisine, personal supervision; terms from 2½ gns. Phone 3178. Proprietors, F. & A. COX.

TORQUAY—BOARD RESIDENCE; 1 minute Babbacombe downs and sea front; excellent cuisine, moderate terms. Proprietress MRS. A. CLOW, Ashley Rise, Babbacombe, Torquay.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Purple-Flowering Raspberry

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MISS L. C. M., Tamworth, N. H., asks if the fruit of this plant is edible. She says she has often tasted it in spite of the fact her brother says she shouldn't, and she has found it good.

Indeed it isn't poisonous, and your taste is a good index, for in some regions this fruit is even more delicious than the common garden raspberry. It is closely related to the wild rose and is a member of the rose family, but instead of having leaves which are divided into many leaflets, this plant has a leaf which closely resembles that of some maples. In fact, it is often called the maple-leafed raspberry.

At first glance the flower of this plant might be taken for a wild rose. The color is often a deep pink rather than a purple. However, the absence of thorns and the shape of the leaves immediately reveals it. Instead of thorns it has numerous bristles. It is a conspicuous plant along wooded paths and trails, flowering and fruiting throughout the summer until early September, with both flowers and fruits frequently found in the same cluster.

Miss L. J. G., Flint, Mich., sends a pressed leaf and flower which she says she took from a fairly large tree which grows with oak and thorn near the Flint River. "The blossom in its present stage has a very sweet odor," she says. "A week or so ago, (July 18) each blossom was like a tiny ball."

Your tree is the American linden or basswood (Tilia glabra). It is a popular tree for the manufacture of cheap furniture, paper pulp, wooden utensils, inner soles for shoes, or the woodwork of automobiles. A favorite with teachers of manual training, the children find it easy to work with, not too expensive, and capable of taking a stain or paint easily. They know it as "white wood."

Throughout the eastern and middle western states it is a popular shade tree, large and well shaped. Occasionally one finds entire forests of it in the regions between New Brunswick, to the eastern shores of Lake Superior, southward to Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. It is occasionally cultivated in Europe as well.

In Lighter Vein

Good Mileage

"What did they teach you at school today, sonny?"

"Oh, teacher told us all about Columbus who went 2000 miles on a galleon."

"She did, did she? Well, don't believe all she tells you about those American cars, my boy."—*New Zealand Decorator.*

Needed

Manager: "What kind of work can you do around an 'L' road?"

Applicant: "If there's an opening I'd like a job as interpreter for the guards that call out the stations."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A Big One

Proud father: "So that's the little chap who is to carry on my name! Quite a responsibility, eh, Nurse?"

Nurse: "It certainly is, Mr. Skokorownski."—*American Girl.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Thundered and lightninged" (F. E.)—"Lightning" is used so often as a verb in familiar conversation that Webster's may fall in line some day with its listing as an intransitive verb, colloquial. In many sections one seldom hears the very proper "thundered and *lightened.*" Those, however, who would avoid both the slang of "lightninged" and the seeming pedantry of "lightened" can always be depended upon to rephrase the idea, for example, into "the storm brought thunder and lightning." (The purist, of course, might contend that the order should be "lightning and thunder"!)

Washington (Miss L. D. H., who asks: "Would this not be an appropriate time for Americans who are careless to begin giving something of a patriotic resonance to the second syllable? I hear it frequently as *Wash'n'ton*")—Yes, and let us add the reminder that the first syllable isn't *Wawsh.* Pronounce the name *Wosh'-ing-tun* (*o* short as in hot, *i* as in it, *u* as in circus).

"Reprove" in John xvi: 8 (J. B. C.)—The word here translates the Greek ἐλέγχω (elegcho), "to admonish, convince, confute."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHATSOEVER God tells us to do, he also helps us to do.

—DORA GREENWELL

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Invitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

IN THIS city there lives a much loved citizen known as the "Grand Old Man of Oregon." For 50 years he served in the university and knew every student. As a result of his kind coöperation, counsel and advice, many hundreds of students look back over their university days with the deepest love and respect for this friend. His kindness has been extended not only to boys and girls, but to mothers and babies as well.

For many years as soon as the hot summer weather begins his annual invitation is extended through the local paper to mothers to bring their children to his shady back yard reaching down to the mill race. The following invitation appeared recently in the evening paper:

To Mothers with Small Children:

I desire to extend to you a cordial invitation to spend the hot afternoons in my large back yard on the mill race, with its refreshing shade. A swing, a hammock, and a place for the little ones to wade in safely there are at your service.

Don't ask for permission. Just come in. A shady pergola where you can eat your lunch, or sew while watching your little ones, is also at your disposal. There is always a cool breeze along the mill race.

(Signed) J. S.

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward at Midge-on-the-Marsh Farm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAD been agreed between Mr. and Mrs. Pig and between Mr. and Mrs. Elephant that it would be a pleasant change from the seaside if they spent the summer at a farm. And when Mr. and Mrs. Pig and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant had talked it over together, they had been pleased to find that they all had the same idea. Mr. and Mrs. Pig, of course, were thinking of Percy, and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant, of course, were thinking of Edward. But it was Aunt Polly Pig, who was thinking of both Percy and Edward, who settled the question.

"I have just been reading in the morning paper," said Aunt Polly Pig, "such a tempting advertisement of

Percy and Edward Drive to the Post Office

Midge-on-the-Marsh Farm! It seems that the dear farmer and his dear wife wish to entertain just two families during the summer. There is a mountain not far away and a clear running brook, and there will be fresh milk every day from the cow and fresh vegetables from the fields and fresh eggs from the hens. It says in the advertisement that the farmer and his wife love children. I think we could hardly do better than all go together to Midge-on-the-Marsh Farm."

So there they all were at Midge-on-the-Marsh Farm. It was a little far away from their businesses for such busy men as Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant, but by starting at 5 in the morning they could motor to their businesses in good season, and by starting at 5 in the afternoon they could motor back to Midge-on-the-Marsh Farm before everybody else had gone to bed.

One of the things that delighted Percy Pig and Edward Elephant was the horse and wagon. Farmer Stiggins was rather an old-fashioned man, and although he could drive a motorcar when he was in a hurry, he disliked being in a hurry and preferred to drive a horse when he wasn't. When he went to the post office to get the mail he always drove the horse. And as soon as the Pigs and Elephants had settled down he always took Percy and Edward with him. The first few days Percy and Edward rode along very quietly, because they felt rather in awe of Mr. Stiggins. They just sat still and enjoyed themselves and thought what fun it must be to drive a horse. And Farmer Stiggins said nothing, except "Giddap" to the horse, because he understood children and knew better than to try to force an acquaintance. So in a few days they got quite well acquainted without anybody hardly saying a word.

Then Percy and Edward each had an idea.

"I wish you'd let Edward help drive the horse, Mr. Stiggins," said Percy.

"So I will, sir," said Mr. Stiggins, handing Edward the end of the reins.

"Oh, no, Mr. Stiggins," said Edward, "I would dearly love to help drive your horse. But I would much prefer that you let Percy help drive the horse."

"I'm sure, Mr. Stiggins," said Percy, "Edward could help drive the horse much better than I do. Do please let Edward help drive the horse."

"Oh, no, Mr. Stiggins," said Edward. "Percy could help drive the horse best. I insist upon it that Percy shall be allowed to help drive the horse."

"I see, I see, Percy and Edward," said Mr. Stiggins. "So I guess the only thing to do about that is to let both of you help drive the horse."

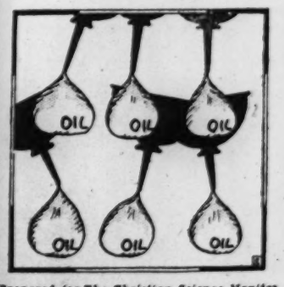
So Mr. Stiggins gave the end of one rein to Percy Pig to hold, and the end of the other to Edward Elephant, and they all drove to the post office together. And then Percy and Edward went in together and asked together for the Midge-on-the-Marsh Farm mail.

The Adventures of Waddles

TO OLYMPIC GAMES
1
THE BIG OLYMPIC GAMES ATTRACT THE WORLD'S BEST ATHLETES; AND THIS FACT
2
EXPLAINS WHY I AM PRESENT TOO. WHERE RECORDS MAY BE MADE ANEW.
3
AND I REMAIN TO LOOK AND LEARN, SO I CAN SHOW WHEN I RETURN
4
HOW THESE OLYMPIADS ARE RUN, I SHOULD DRAKEVILLE THINK OF STAGING ONE.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Oil" Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Six words, all ending in the letters "oil" are to be filled in on the drops of oil coming from the oilcans. Definitions are as follows: 1. Bubbling of liquid caused by heat. 2. To wind spirally. 3. Earth. 4. To work. 5. To ruin or impair. 6. Rebound.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Boys' Names puzzle:

RUFUS
WALTER
LEVI
HOMER (Swim)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Shorter Work Week?

THUS far in the current business cycle the experiments of industry with a shortened work week or day have been concerned chiefly with distributing a reduced quantum of employment among a larger number of individuals. Such an adjustment has its value in alleviating immediate stress, but over the longer period a great deal may depend upon what mental attitude prompts the process.

One school of thought apparently reasons that the world has reached the zenith of its economic powers, that there is something subtly immoral in being prosperous, and that mankind must resign itself to a limited and static scale of activity which would better be passed around as equitably as possible. If the approach is to be made on this assumption, the result is to be flatly condemned.

The field of industry in this era of peace is no place or time for a standstill agreement. For generations, if not æons, the aspiration and effort of humanity has been directed toward that ever-moving goal, a "higher standard of living." The pursuit will not stop now. It should go forward all the more rapidly.

Machinery and invention, the improvement of technique, the growth of business efficiency —all these are forces in the direction of a higher material standard of living; yet they are responsible for technological unemployment.

Instances are numerous enough of the machine that displaces scores of human wage earners: the printer telegraph, dial telephone, bottle-making machine, multiple cutting tools, the "combine" harvester, "canned music," the electric eye, and so forth. Work time must be shortened to put these legions back at work, is the cry. However, such a revolution of productiveness in one industry does not effect a similar increase of efficiency in all others.

While a ditch-digging machine with one operative takes the place of forty-four men, many crafts go on in much the same routine and with much the same costs. Hence a blanket policy can hardly be laid down for all industries, except to urge that as their turn comes in invention, and as they are indirectly affected by labor turn-offs, they shall each do their best to help fit displaced workers into new jobs.

In the past the emergence of a great new industry, such as railroad building or automobile manufacture, sometimes has absorbed the surplus labor and largely adjusted the situation. This it has done in each instance by supplying a new need. These needs have usually appeared to be for some material thing, and there still are material needs to be met which industries new and old give promise of filling.

But possibly the needs which industrial change is most called upon to fill today are needs not for things but for time. Beyond question among the influences that can bring greatest benefit to mankind are more charity, good will, mutual understanding, idealism, courage, faith and clearness of vision. These can be cultivated in the midst of busy occupations, but their development is fostered certainly by a suitable amount of leisure for contemplation, cultural pursuits and genuine recreation —assuming the vital premise that the leisure is thus constructively employed.

Out of these considerations can be drawn a wholesome attitude toward the prospect of a shorter work week or work day. The apparent trend in that direction should be treated as a part of the fundamental movement to improve the standard of living. It is an endeavor to translate into more widely distributed goods and leisure the gradual, unceasing gain of industry as a whole in productive efficiency.

For this reason the adjustment is more than a momentary one. It is complicated because the gains are scattered sporadically over the broad face of industry. But if the adjustments are made case by case as rapidly as conditions permit, there will be less occasion for drastic and upsetting changes by arbitrary slogan.

Flexibility of work periods to compensate for growth of efficiency, mechanical or otherwise, should be a continuing feature of the industrial system. Only in a negative phase does it consist of scaling down hours to a supposedly congealed level of demand for goods. That is merely spreading idleness. In the positive phase this flexibility aims to utilize invention's savings of time and labor, dividing the increase wisely between added production and added leisure, and distributing the opportunities for work so that all may share to a degree in economic progress. That is spreading employment.

Boys Are Not So Bad

BOYS of all ages have read with surprise, and some concern, Mr. Cuthbert Blakiston's description of the modern boy as easily bored, vain, cowardly and dishonest. The concern arises from the fact that Mr. Blakiston is head master of one of Great Britain's public schools and should know boys, and from the fact that boys have been congratulating themselves recently on getting rid of some very dispensable notions of what constitutes a boy's boy.

It would seem, from Mr. Blakiston's observations, that they have not done so well, after all. If so, it is not likely that they will seek to blame either the World War, the mechanization of society, or "changing views of parental duties," for their failure. The average boy feels he has it within himself to rise above even such handicaps as these.

But it would appear also that Mr. Blakiston's experience is as unusual as it is unfortunate. His opinion stands in sharp relief against that held by educators, explorers and leaders in all fields of endeavor. This may be one of the reasons it has attracted so much attention.

At any rate it will recall to many the recent statement by Sir Wilfred Grenfell, of Labrador fame, that modern girls and boys "make splendid heroes." It will bring to thought the conviction of "Dan" Beard, the Boy Scout leader, who has learned to know boys in the intimacy of a boy's world, that the only difference between boys of yesterday and today is that modern boys may be "a little better." Those who have worked close to boys offer many instances of courage, uprightness, unselfishness, industry and constructive interest—enough, indeed, to offset practically every charge Mr. Blakiston has made.

But it should not be glibly asserted that this well-known educator was seeking merely to attract attention, or to shock England, or to discourage boys from being boys in the best sense of the word. No doubt he felt duty bound to point out the shortcomings he has had to deal with in educating boys. Whether he chose the best approach to his subject may be questioned. That his criticism is widely applicable may be doubted. But there are few boys who think they could not be better; and if Mr. Blakiston's indictment causes some searching of hearts among boys and parents, it may prove to be a wind not too ill to blow somebody some good.

Portugal's Constitution

THE plan for a new Portuguese Constitution appears to be encountering certain difficulties. Not only is there the natural opposition of the old parliamentary parties, which will be permanently out of business if the plan goes through, but also a more unexpected difference of opinion even in the ranks of the supporters of General Carmona, Dictator-President of Portugal.

Evidence of the latter division was seen in the sudden resignation of the Oliveira Cabinet three weeks after the publication of the text of the draft Constitution. General Domingos Oliveira's post as Prime Minister went to Dr. Oliveira Salazar, who is generally regarded as the author of the draft. This is interpreted as meaning that the Dictatorship is still determined to carry the new Constitution through.

Meanwhile, however, there is no doubt, in spite of the censorship, that the prolonged delay is growing more and more unpopular. Labor, for instance, is getting restive. The offer of facilities for forming trade unions made in the draft Constitution was followed not by demonstrations of approval but by the distribution of printed manifestoes calling for a general strike. Though the attempt was a failure, it is symptomatic of a widespread desire for a change.

Dictators by this time have had many chances of learning the wisdom that is gained from the experience of others, as, for instance, General Pangalos in Greece, Gen. Primo de Rivera in Spain, both of whom tried to stay on after they had unmistakably outstayed their welcome. General Carmona and Dr. Salazar have deserved well of their country. They may deserve still better of it if they discern the signs of the times.

Those Latin-American Loans

THE criticisms leveled by several speakers in the Williamstown Institute of Politics at the Latin-American loans which have been floated in the United States will be generally shared by the American people. Senator Hiram Johnson's insistence in the last Congress produced a Senate investigation, the disclosures of which will not be forgotten until the whole business is carefully regulated by law. If there were a danger that the public might forget, the strained budgets of American investors would serve as a constant reminder.

Approximately $2,000,000,000 of North American money were poured into Latin America within the fifteen years ended in 1929. The amount is equivalent to a rate of over $10,000,000 a month. More than $1,000,000,000, or 50 per cent, is in default, and the shrinkage of the remainder in market valuation has added another $500,000,000, which, however, may yet be made good. At the beginning of the investigation last year there was a disposition to think of the victims as the American underwriting banks. Those who thought in these terms were speedily disillusioned. The underwriters acted merely as the merchandisers of the bonds, ironically called securities; the money came from the hard-earned savings of Farmer Jones, Artisan Smith and Clerk Johnson, among others.

The damage to the present budgets of American investors has been serious enough. But the damage to the borrowers has been worse. It may be said without fear of contradiction that overborrowing by Latin-American countries has been the chief reason for the prairie fire of political upsets which has swept through the South American continent since 1929. Venezuela is the only nation that did not succumb to the blandishments of the money salesmen. It is today politically tranquil. Many of the others are staggering under a load of debt the interest on which cannot be produced by the original investment.

As a result of Mr. Hoover's insistence, as Secretary of Commerce and as President, the State Department upholds the general policy that only productive loans should be made. In individual cases, unfortunately, it has not felt obliged or empowered to require lenders to follow it. Political delicacy was urged at the Senate investigation as the reason. Political relations between the United States and the would-be borrower might be improved if permission to lend were granted.

The upshot of these nonproductive loans, however, is not only that they were the first to fall into default but also that they have invested political relations with far more delicacy than would have been the case if they had been disapproved. For several Latin-American borrowers are now encouraged to ascribe to the "financial imperialism" of the United States financial difficulties which are the legacy of overborrowing predecessors who were maintained in office by American loans. Such an impairment of friendly relations has been bought with a billion-dollar loss to American investors!

State Department policy also bans loans for military purposes. Mr. Lawrence Dennis, however, in his evidence before the Senate, stated that this tenet had also been violated. At this moment the whole world is banded together to prevent Bolivia and Paraguay from seeking recourse to arms in settling the Chaco dispute. Yet one of the loans to Bolivia was used in part to pay for arms supplied by the British firm of Vickers.

Congress will in due course be called upon to take appropriate action to end the abuses associated with money lending abroad. Strict regulation must be introduced. Prospectuses must inform as well as appeal. The practice of "rigging the market" so as to give an artificial lift and tone to the preëxisting bonds of a would-be borrower must be made a misdemeanor equally with "wash sales" of stocks. Increasing public indignation over the entire situation may be counted upon to support bills which would give effect to such reforms.

Film Players and Their Rôles

SHOULD screen players have a choice in the stories they are to appear in? This long-standing cause of disputes between film stars and the producers to whom they are under contract comes into prominent attention again with the announcement by one of the large studios that it intends to withold from its players the privilege of selecting their motion picture vehicles. This amounts to an assertion that the producers think they know better what is good for their players than the players themselves do.

Often, it is true, a player will persist in trying to get away from the line of characterization he can do well, merely because he wishes to do something different. Usually one such experiment, made against the judgment of the studio heads, is sufficient when the player finds himself out of his depth. He is generally willing to agree, then, that he had better stick to the sort of parts for which he has developed a following. Incidentally, in this respect, it is not to be lost sight of that, however quickly the actor discovers—and admits—his inadequacy in such a part, the change is always costly to the producer.

Other players, less narrow in their range, rightly assert that they should be given opportunity to get out of the rut of repetition. Having larger possibilities than that of the type into which the producers tend to fix them, they are unable to express all their abilities in what is essentially the continual performance of a single character.

It is the player of the latter sort that gives such concern to the producers that they are inclined to make arbitrary rules as to "no consultation with the contract artist as to the story he is to act." The producers, on the one hand willing to admit that it is a short-sighted policy to label a star with a certain line of parts, on the other hand declare that the economic pressure is so great that they must take all the quick profits in sight if they are to keep pace with their overhead.

This accounts for the brief duration of some players in popular favor. Screen stars who might have had careers of fifteen years or more in the cinema are "wrung out and tossed away" for quick profits in five years. For the public soon tires of stereotypes. However agreeable these may be at the first view or at the fifth, the vogue of the player who is kept to a single sort of part in a single type of story progressively diminishes.

The ruling that stars shall have no choice in the stories they are to act may serve as a means of curbing the "temperament" of players suited only to the narrow range of work that they can do well. But it is a ruling that is not too arbitrarily to be applied. For one thing, certain players of talent will be able to resist, even to the extent of changing studios. Indeed, some of them have done so during the past year or two for this very reason. Indications would seem to point to a continuance of the present general policy of mutual consideration between players and studio in the matter of working out story material.

One studio's announcement of a few years ago that it was through with "stars," was soon modified to read that it was through with stars who did not have a definite and sustained draw at the box office. Probably the arbitrary decision as to "no say in stories for players" will attain to a similar modification. For some of these players have proved that they possess definitely constructive viewpoints as to their own abilities, and as to story appeal, that are too valuable not to be used.

Editorial Notes

During the first year of its campaign against drunken driving, South Carolina revoked 1332 licenses. The man so deprived, who apparently failed to see the point when first warned against driving his motorcar while intoxicated, no doubt now has had it driven home to him.

The officials of two southern cotton mills who not only furnished their employees with land, fertilizer and seeds for summer gardens but also opened canneries for putting up the resultant vegetables, seem to be quite concerned with social fabric also.

Possibly the slogan-towing aircraft, flying low over the baseball park or athletic field, is responsible for some of the support that is being given to the movement to put advertising on a higher plane.

One of the season's best fish stories comes from Oregon, where Astoria gives a lesson in right angling by exchanging its surplus fish with Medford, which has more pears than it can use.

The plan to present grand opera at vaudeville prices, as contemplated in Chicago, is reminiscent of the not-so-long ago when we paid grand opera prices to see vaudeville.

A Little Leaven

THE day was full of fresh fragrance. The sky was a blue sheet on which white notes of music splayed, and the birds sang them. A Spring Symphony, in which all was gentle and joyous. So the sudden dissonance was disconcerting.

It was unmistakably Jo-Jo howling at the top of his healthy lungs. Windows and doors opened and the back yard became populous. Ho and Bo, the twin wire-haired terriers, dashed up furiously, full of sympathetic barks. Sis' Serena's surprised, but jovially plump, face rose out of the bulkhead.

"Why, honey," she called. "Whut ails m' li'l' pick'ninny? Whut yo' all hollerin' fo'?"

There was a gulp, followed by fresh howls and a dramatic wave of a pudgy little fist in the direction of a small feminine redhead from next door. She clutched a woolly pink object.

"Doggie," sobbed Jo-Jo, "my doggie." He pointed at the woolly object, which had rather large haunches and much too long ears to be called a doggie, but under the circumstances it did not seem worth while arguing about the genus.

Serena came and gathered him in her arms, where his wails about his doggie subsided. She sat down on the rock and cement edge of a tiny terraced plot. The rock and cement work had looked pretty solid, but now it was scanned anxiously. It held.

* * *

Jo-Jo returned from the depths of his grief and explained, "She took my doggie."

Still holding him comfortably and tenderly, Serena turned to the little girl. "Whut's yo' name, honey?" she inquired interestedly.

"Jess."

"Jes' whut?" Serena was temporarily puzzled.

"Jess Hill," insisted the child, and then Serena saw, and chuckled delightedly. Jess joined in.

"So yo' is Jess," remarked Serena, "an' does I see yo' has Mr. Bow?" indicating the woolly pink object.

Jess clutched Mr. Bow more firmly, but when she saw that Serena made no move to take him away, she relaxed again.

Serena continued. "Jo is mos' glad yo' love Mr. Bow like he do. Yo' is, isn' yo', Jo?" Jo had put a finger in his mouth, and contented himself with nodding his head slowly.

"So," Serena adjudicated, "when yo' loves, yo' doesn' grab, yo' asks nice. Yo' might say, f'instance, 'Please can I play wi' Mr. Bow, too?' Does I hear yo' sayin' it?" Jess repeated the words and Serena turned to Jo, "An' then yo' says, 'Shuah, I loves t' have yo' have 'im.'"

* * *

This drama was in progress when the face of Mrs. Hill appeared at the hedge. It had been a normally happy face, but lately care had scarred it. "Oh," she exclaimed, "I could not let Jess have it." There was a half-wry smile. "There wouldn't be any justice in such an arrangement."

Serena turned, and her welcoming smile was deprecating, appealing, as it warmed into laughter. "No'm," she admitted in repeating an old phrase, "th' ain't no jus-ice—but," she added, "the's yeast!" There was a twinkle before her head was lowered and she busied herself wiping the traces of tears from Jo-Jo's eyes.

A question popped up unbidden in Mrs. Hill's face, and she obeyed a beckoning finger. She came through the gap and sat down on the wheelbarrow.

"Now, Serena," one of the audience encouraged. She looked up with simulated surprise, but she was shaking with inward chuckles. "'Taint nuthin'," she put us off. But we were not to be put off.

"Well," she conceded, and swung into her story with verve. "It done seem like my boys, John an' Jim, was findin' th' goin' kinda ha'd in bus'ness, an' John has talk' Luelly into feelin' bad, an' 'Melia, Jo's ma—th' one we done took in t' help her—is feelin' she's not able do all she should, an' the' was all gettin' depressider an' depressider. An' I wuz tryin' t' think whut t' do. Then one evenin' the' comes in, an' sits down, an' the' isn' a wo'd outa nobody."

Mrs. Hill nodded as if the description were apt. Serena continued, "So fin'ly I says, 'Whut ails yo' folks? Is th' winter done descen' permanen', an' the' ain't gonna be no spring?' An' Jim comes right back like he was mad, an' says things like yo' done do right all yo' knows how, an' then all yo' gits is jus' a kick in th' teef. An' the's times he don' know how he can get th'ough th' day."

* * *

There was a pause while Serena prepared her refutation. She put a forefinger playfully on Jo-Jo's nose, and he wrinkled it in response.

"O' cou'se," she went on, "th' was su'thin' t' be done. An' aft' the' drags the'selves t' bed, I sits an' wonde's whut it is. Well, I guesses anyhow I can sta't 'em off in th' mo'nin' wi' a special nice breakfus'. Then I 'members Jim is powerfu' fon' o' riz biscuit, an' I sta'ts t' fix 'im some.

"Jus' then," Serena's voice dropped to an impressive pitch, "a thought done thunk itself!" Her audience leaned forward.

"I is been hopin' th' good Lo'd would he'p me, like He do, an' th' thought done occurs o' that wa'm breakfus' on th' shores o' Galilee. The' wuz folks whut had wo'k ha'd all night, an' the' wuz col' an' hungry an' discourage', an' hadn' caught no fish. An' when the' got t' shore the' wuz a man. An' he didn' call 'em down fo' whut the' has or hasn' done. He jus' saw the' is col' an' hungry folks, an' he jus' give 'em whut the' need, a nice, wa'm breakfus'."

There was a light moisture in Serena's eyes as she contemplated the scene, but it was followed by soft merriment. "So I takes me some dough withoutn' no yeas' an' makes a li'l' man. Wi' a haid, an' two a'ms, an' two laigs!" she explained to Jess.

"In th' res' o' th' dough I puts yeas' an' I makes me a man o' that. Th' nex' mo'nin' I is up bright an' early as th' sun, an' when m' folks is 'wake, breakfus' is serve'. The' is still kinda gloomy, tho' 'preciative. The' says, 'Nice o' yo', Ma,' when the biscuits come, an' then I tells 'em 'bout th' wa'm breakfus', an' shows 'em the li'l' man o' dough withoutn' no yeas', an' is he a soggy li'l' dough-boy!" Serena laughed outright.

"Then I shows 'em th' nice big man wi' yeas' in 'im, an' is th' a diff'ence! An' I tells 'em all 'at th' lovin'-kin'ness o' tuckin' a wa'm breakfus' in th' disciples wuz jus' like tuckin' yeas' in 'em, an' look whut the' done riz to. 'Whut yo' needs,' I says, 'is mo' yeas' fo' yo'selves an' yo' bus'ness.' S'pose yo' say 'stead o', 'How can I get th'ough th' day?' su'thin' like, 'How can I give th'ough th' day?' an' I'll bet you'll jus' rise up an' run right ove' th' pan."

Somehow the pink puppy had found its way back to Jo's hands, but after looking at it affectionately and kissing it on its nose, he extended it to Mrs. Hill. "Love doggie?" he invited.

Mrs. Hill patted Mr. Bow wordlessly, got up hurriedly and vanished through the gap. She returned presently with a large plate of cookies and a pitcher of milk and glasses, but she looked as if she herself had already had refreshment. She smiled when she sat down again on the barrow, and said to Serena, "If you could spare one of your young men, I have quite a number of jobs around the house to be done." Then, as if to avoid thanks, she asked hurriedly, "Do you think folks always deserve the—'yeast'?"

"No'm," Serena giggled. "An' whut's mos' o' us done t' d'serve such a day all tangle' up wi' sunshine?"

D. A.

Notes From German Cities

Painter And Laughmaker

MANY amusing anecdotes are told about Max Liebermann, Germany's veteran painter, whose wit is often flavored with that dryness characteristic of the genuine Berliner's humor. Once a Mr. Newrich wanted a portrait of his wife to be painted by Herr Liebermann. He asked the noted painter to come and see the wall on which the picture was to be hung so that he could paint it in a way which would harmonize with its surroundings. "Not at all," Herr Liebermann replied. "You ought to build your house around the portrait." Of the art critics he once said: "They are not at all so superfluous. If we did not have them, who then would call our bad pictures forgeries after we are no longer here?" To an enthusiastic art critic who once said to him, "Master, the more I delve into art, the more I realize that there are only two great painters: Velásquez and you," he promptly replied in purest Berlin dialect: "What d'ya mean? Why Velásquez?" Perhaps his most searching remark on art was the one he made when standing before Rembrandt's "Night Watch": "When one sees Frans Hals one feels a longing to paint; when one sees Rembrandt one feels like giving it up."

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Fräulein Flies "Solo"

There is a German saying that he who goes on a journey has much to tell. Fräulein Marga von Etzdorf has just returned from a journey which has not exactly left her without subject of conversation. This young German girl flew "solo" in a baby Junkers monoplane from Berlin to Tokyo in 11 days. She is said to be the first woman to cross Siberia alone. She then proceeded to Shanghai and became entangled in the Sino-Japanese conflict. She escaped to Siam and witnessed the Siamese revolution. She was the first to telegraph to Germany the news of the Siamese "putsch."

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Old Operas Sound Best

However progressive the Germans may be in their architecture, engineering, pedagogy or sports, when it comes to opera they remain thoroughly conservative. Then they turn from their flat-topped houses, their steel furniture and matter-of-fact outdoor life to Carmen's colorful gypsy life, to the Minnesingers' contest on the Wartburg, or the story of the Knight of the Holy Grail. "Carmen" is still the most popular opera in Germany, judging from the number of its performances, which reach 400 in a year. Next follow "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Freischütz" and "The Magic Flute." "Madam Butterfly" and "Troubadour" both have a score of 250 performances in a year. Beethoven's serious "Fidelio" and Puccini's sentimental "Bohème" prove equally attractive. So do "Aïda" and "Meistersinger." Lortzing, too, is much loved by the Germans. Modern composers cannot vie with the popularity of a Wagner or Verdi. Yet Germany is only too willing to give new productions a chance, but only half those tried succeed in staying in the repertoire. Much is produced but little can maintain itself before the critical ear of the German audiences.

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Fast Tennis In Germany

If a tennis ball were an airplane it could fly across the Atlantic in 35 hours, for it covers 93.3 miles an hour when in action. At least this is the speed the balls attained when one of the players volleyed in the recent Davis Cup match between Germany and England held on the courts of the Red White Club, located outside Berlin on the shore of a small lake. Service balls sped across the net at "only" 68.5 miles an hour. Even the slower balls sailing 30 or 40 times from base line to base line went at a rate of 31 miles an hour. In the match between Henry W. Austin and Daniel Prenn the balls traveled a distance of 28½ miles for which purpose 2000 shots had to be exchanged. Meanwhile the 10-meter stretch of the base line offers an excellent opportunity for racing. In fact, a player must be no mean sprinter if he wishes to reach a ball landing at the opposite end of the base line in time. Thus modern tennis, as these figures show, demands the abilities of an all-round athlete of its players.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Word for the Gold Standard

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your issue of June 24 contains an editorial, "Exploring the Gold Standard," with which I find myself in disagreement. The article expressed approval of "exploring the jungle known as the gold standard." This will imply to your readers that the gold standard is a mystery. I believe, on the other hand, that the gold standard is completely understood by those whose profession it is to understand it, and that it would be as reasonable to suggest an investigation into the mysteries of a railway system, for example, which often appears mysterious to those who have not the information to understand it.

In support of this view I would say that soon after the signature of the Treaty of Versailles a banker explained to me its inevitable results, and world history has followed his prediction with surprising accuracy. The economic chaos is due primarily to the treaty whose framers appear to have thought that they could harm Germany without damage to the rest of the world. Under these circumstances no money standard could have remained effective.

In fairness to the gold standard it must also be said that in recent years, and from purely political considerations, the gold standard has not been maintained in accordance with the orthodox and well-established rules for its working. These rules demand that as soon as the gold accumulated in any one country begins to exceed requirements, the bank rate of that country be lowered and the gold again passed into circulation.

To summarize, the world's economic condition is not due to ignorance but to neglect by the world's politicians of laws that are, in fact, well known.

C. L. Lowe.

London.